

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

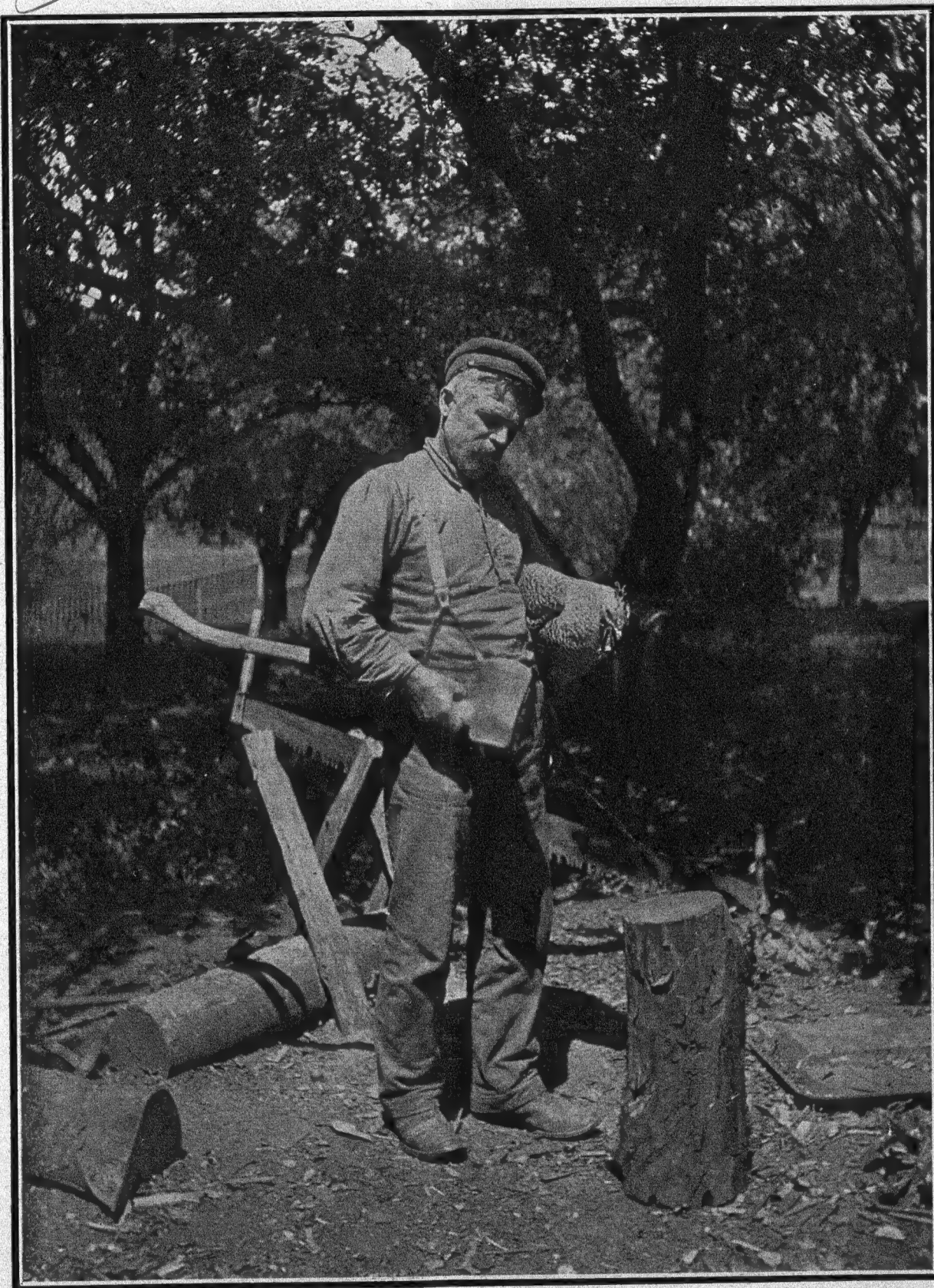


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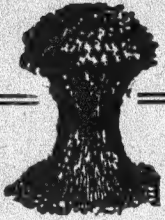
FEBRUARY 24, 1915



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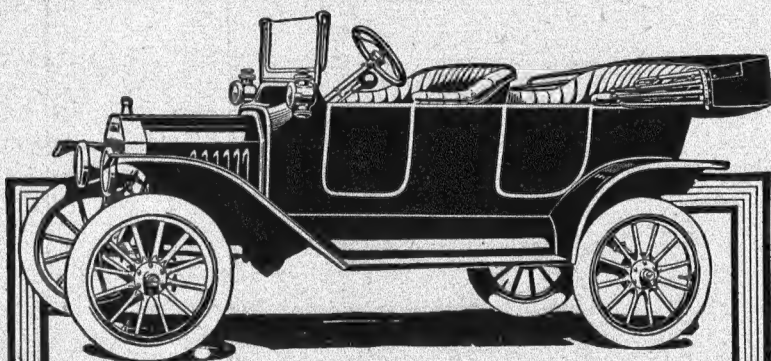
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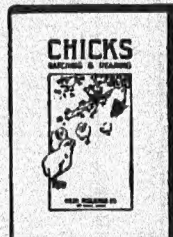
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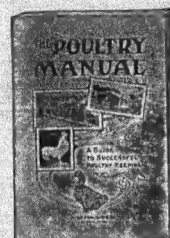
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

*"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"*  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

# One Month's Work

By The Editor

On February 10, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention in Regina, with 1,500 delegates present, unanimously recommended that the subscription price of The Guide be raised to \$1.50 per year. Thus the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — of which The Guide has been the official organ for the past five years — have authorized The Guide to increase the subscription price to \$1.50. The information published on these pages during the past three weeks explains fully why it is necessary to charge the higher price for The Guide. We believe the farmers of Western Canada want their own paper to be strong and independent and able to assist them capably in carrying on their campaign for better conditions.

**The New Price**

On and after April 1, 1915, the subscription price of The Guide will be:

**\$1.50 for one year**  
**\$5.00 for four years**  
**\$10.00 for nine years**

Those who think The Guide is worth the money, and would like to help The Guide, may pay these new prices at once, and by paying the long term subscriptions they will be helping us very materially. It would not be fair, however, to raise the subscription price without notice, and we will therefore accept new subscriptions and renewals up until April 1 at the old rate, which is

**\$1.00 for one year**  
**\$2.00 for three years**

We continue this offer for the next four weeks in order to give everyone an opportunity to renew at that price, but after April 1 no more subscriptions will be accepted at this figure.

**CONTRACTS WILL BE FULFILLED**

At each of the conventions the question has arisen, "What about those subscribers who are paid up for three, five, or ten years in advance?" There is only one answer to such a question. The Guide must fulfil its contracts, and will do so. Many of those who have paid for several years in advance have told us that they will at once cancel their subscriptions and pay us the difference between the old rate and the new. We shall be glad to receive any such cancellations and remittances and they will help us very much. But a contract is a contract, and we intend to live up to every one we have made.

Since we published our first announcement and appeal in The Guide of February 3, we have received letters from all over the three Prairie Provinces, heartily approving of the increase in the subscription price to \$1.50 per year, and we have received many sincere promises of help to collect new subscriptions and renewals between now and April 1. In the last seven days we have received in our subscription department, \$928.60, or an average per day of \$132.65. This would be a satisfactory average if it continued the year round, but it is only during the few months of the winter that our receipts run as high as this figure. If The Guide is going to

carry on its work to the best advantage, we must receive in the subscription department not less than \$500.00 a day for the next four weeks. We can reach this figure if all our friends will lend a hand.

**ALL MUST HELP**

A number of local Associations have already agreed to do their best for The Guide during the month of March. There are 2,000 local Associations in the three Prairie Provinces and a little help from each one will bring the success we require. We hope that every local Association will have a meeting very shortly and appoint a committee to canvass the whole district and forward the subscriptions taken so that they will reach us before April 1.

We want each one of our local agents also to make a special effort during the next four weeks to collect every subscription possible, both new and renewal. We also want to appoint more agents so that we will have one in each Post Office district. It is necessary to have these agents to carry on our work successfully, and we are glad to pay them the commission for helping us. We will be glad to have applications immediately from any person who will be willing to look after renewals and collect new subscriptions. Any man or woman, boy or girl can do this work for us, and we will pay them for it. All such applications should be addressed, "Circulation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

It is very desirable that every rural clergyman and every rural school teacher should be a subscriber to The Guide. We would suggest that every local Association should pay out of its own funds for a subscription for the preacher and the teacher, and in order to help along the cause, we will make a special rate for these subscriptions at 75 cents per year up to April 1 and \$1.00 per year after April 1.

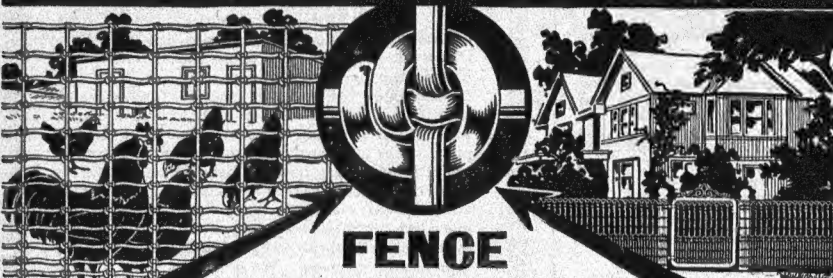
**LET THE STRONG HELP THE WEAK**

Crops have been short in many districts, and we have had a number of letters from subscribers saying they could not afford to renew their subscription, tho they want The Guide very much. In each case we have sent out what we call a "Promise to Pay" card, which the subscriber signs, promising to pay us \$2.00 for three years on November 1. We have found in the past that such promises are invariably kept, and we always receive the payment. We do not want any person to be without The Guide because of lack of money. And we can afford to carry those who have lost their crops if all others will renew their subscriptions promptly and, whenever possible, send us \$5.00 or \$10.00 for long term subscriptions.

Our subscription mail is already increasing by the help we are receiving from local Associations, local agents, and individual subscribers who want to help The Guide. Can we depend upon generous assistance during the next four weeks? No other journal has ever published so fully and frankly the facts and figures we have placed before our readers, but The Guide belongs to our readers and we have felt that they are entitled to the facts. And we believe that with these facts before them, we can depend upon their generous assistance. In another four weeks, the increased subscription price goes into effect. Lend us a hand and do it now. If you delay you may forget about it.



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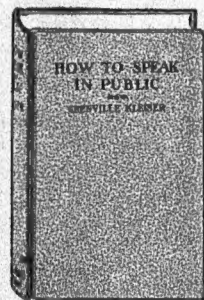


WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## How to Speak in Public

By GRENVILLE KLEISER

The work of the organized farmers thru their local Associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large number of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses.



This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It explains the principles of vocal expression and voice culture and instructs students in public speaking as to the best methods of emphasis and inflection. The author gives complete rules for preparation for public speeches; how to divide the subject; how to arrange the material, and how to deliver the address. Three hundred pages of the book are devoted to choice selections from the speeches of leading orators of all ages. These are given for practice. We have sold a large number of these books and the demand is steadily increasing. The young men and women of the West who have a desire to take part in public affairs and to aid in the solution of the great problems of today cannot do better than to purchase this book and study it. It contains 533 pages of large, clear type, and is well bound in durable covers. It is an invaluable book to everyone interested in any way in public speaking. Postpaid \$1.40.

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Government Spending Freely in Spite of Restricted Finances—Will Liberals Condemn Tariff Increases?

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 19.—Parliament had a rather easy time this week. Wednesday—Ash Wednesday—being a holiday, there were only four working days. Of these, three were devoted to the business of private members. Tuesday was the only government day, and the House took its first turn with the estimates, passing votes for administrative purposes amounting to about twelve millions. The most noticeable feature of the discussion on the estimates was the way in which it was shown that there had not been any very vigorous paring down, the majority of departments asking for increases. The main estimates brought down last week show a decrease of seventeen millions as compared with last year. This decrease, however, includes several millions of militia estimates which will this year come under the head of war expenditures. When the supplementaries still to come are added to this amount, the total will not be far short of the figures of last year.

### Opposition and War Taxes

From what can be gathered in the corridors, this failure on the part of the administration to bring about any reduction in ordinary expenditures is going to be one of the features of the opposition criticism of the budget, which does not commence until Tuesday next. The Liberals met in caucus this week, and after a long pow-wow announced that the gathering had been quite harmonious. There is reason to believe, however, that there were some differences of opinion as to how severely the government "war taxes" should be criticized. Some were of the opinion that in view of the war conditions it would not be wise to be too captious, and that there should be no pressing of amendments to a vote. Others were of the opinion that the majority of the people of the country would expect, and condone, severe criticism of Mr. White's proposals, more particularly the increase of five per cent. in the tariff on British goods. The more aggressive wing of the Opposition maintain that this proposal at least should be challenged by a vote, and that the members should be called upon to declare themselves. They said that the country should be afforded an opportunity of witnessing all the arch-Imperialists of the House voting in favor of an increase in the tariff at a time when we are getting the money to enable us to do our share of the fighting for the Empire from the Bank of England. Another feature of the budget which will doubtless be dwelt upon is the fact that the taxes imposed are not war taxes; that all the new revenue to be raised, plus what is being raised under the existing taxation will fall many millions short of supplying the funds to carry on the general business of the country.

### Protection vs. Revenue

Government supporters, more particularly those from Ontario, are well pleased with the general increase in the tariff. They appear to be certain that it will give a decided impetus to the "Made in Canada" propaganda, forgetting, perhaps, that if this turns out to be true, the new tariff will be a disappointment as a revenue producer.

### To Regulate Steamship Rates?

There was an interesting discussion Thursday on J. E. Armstrong's bill to amend the Railway Act, which was sent to the railway committee of the Commons for consideration after getting a second reading. The bill aims at bringing steamship companies under the control of the railway board; also to give the board control of certain privileges which railways extend to speculators, shippers, etc., as a result of which rolling stock is frequently held up for considerable periods. Mr. Armstrong, in a good speech, maintained that there could be no certainty of cheaper rates for the products of the farm until the board has charge of rates on the Great Lakes. He was supported in his contention by J. G. Turiff, Dr. Schaffner, W. Martin and W. F. Maclean.

Edmund Bristol, speaking for the shipping interests, said they should be left in a position to compete with the American shipping combine at all times. This could not be done if rates were standardized. He maintained that the vessel men have to give better rates than the railways in order to get the business, and for that reason they could never be made unreasonably high. It is anticipated that there will be an interesting discussion in committee over this bill.

### Sir Wilfrid Sarcastic

There were a few tense moments in the House on Tuesday afternoon, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a touch of sardonic sarcasm, stirred to a white heat of anger the usually bland and imperturbable minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty. The minister once more gave proof of that generally recognized assertion that man's most vulnerable point of attack is his pocket. The trouble arose over an explanation given to the House by the prime minister of the changes which had taken place in his cabinet during the recess, an explanation made at the request of the leader of the Opposition. Sir Robert Borden told the House that Hon. L. P. Pelletier had retired as postmaster-general, and accepted a place on the bench; that Hon. Bruno Nantel had forsaken the department of inland revenue for a place on the railway commission, and that his successor was Hon. P. E. Blondin, former deputy speaker of the House.

Sir Robert did not go very deeply into the reasons for the changes, and when Sir Wilfrid arose he described the explanation as "anaemic." He agreed that the health of the ex-postmaster-general had not been good, and that he was a man of ability. He had known Mr. Pelletier for many years, and he was a man who adhered to the motto: "What we have we hold." Sir Wilfrid thought it was strange that while Mr. Pelletier had retired from the government, owing to ill health, and had gone to the bench, the Minister of Justice had reversed this procedure by retiring from the bench, owing to ill health, and had become a member of the government. The hit was such a palpable one that the members of the House, irrespective of party, recognized it, and a ripple of laughter swept over the chamber. Some of Mr. Doherty's colleagues were among those to laugh the heartiest. The humor of the situation did not appeal to the Minister of Justice, however, who flushed deeply. When Sir Wilfrid resumed his seat the minister rose, and in slow, deliberate tones, indicating in his case intense anger, accused the leader of the Opposition of a deliberate untruth in stating that he had retired from the bench owing to ill-health. Speaker Sproule called the minister to order, and Mr. Doherty went on to qualify his statement by saying that perhaps Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not know he was stating an untruth. The records of the department would prove that there was no question of ill health when he retired. He was perfectly well and was well today. He had served on the bench for fifteen years and was entitled to retire and draw his pension. The minister in his anger reiterated his position, asserting that he was just as much entitled to his pension as to the salary he is drawing in consequence of the position he now holds.

### Pensioners in Politics

When he had finished, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to remark that he had always understood that a judge could retire after fifteen years, providing he felt unable to continue owing to the state of his health. The minister had now made it clear that he had retired when in good health, and it was just as well that everybody should understand this.

Mr. Doherty retorted that in order to bolster up his case Sir Wilfrid had misstated the law, and the incident closed.

As to the truth of Mr. Doherty's closing

Continued on Page 31



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 24th, 1915

On April 1 the price of The Guide will be increased to \$1.50 per year, both on new subscriptions and renewals. Renewals and new subscriptions will be accepted at \$1.00 per year for the next four weeks.

## THE STAMP TAX

The new Dominion Stamp Tax, which will go into effect probably in two or three weeks, provides that every letter and every postcard going thru the mail must bear an extra one-cent "war stamp." Every express and post office money order must also bear a one-cent "war stamp," while every check and bank receipt must bear a two-cent "war stamp." One value of a stamp tax is that every person can tell exactly what he is paying, and practically all the revenue derived in this way will go into the public treasury. Judging by the past year's business, this new stamp tax will cost The Guide about \$2,500 per year. It is fortunate that arrangements were made to increase the subscription price of The Guide to \$1.50 on April 1, because this extra tax of \$2,500, added to the various other losses which we have mentioned in previous issues, would make it still more difficult to publish The Guide at \$1.00 per year. This Stamp Tax on The Guide must be paid by the subscribers to The Guide because there is no one else to pay it. This is a fair example of the method by which all corporations are able to pass on their taxes to the ultimate consumer, but the ultimate consumer must pay because he has nobody else upon whom he can shift the burden.

## ADVERTISING PUBLIC SERVICE

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has inaugurated a widespread advertising campaign to assist farmers thruout Canada in solving a number of their problems, and placing within their reach authoritative information on all phases of production. Conferences are also to be held thruout the country to which speakers are to be sent to discuss with the farmers various farm problems. The title of these advertisements, and, in fact, of the whole campaign, is "Patriotism and Production." The "Patriotism" part of it had better have been left out, as we cannot see that it will accomplish any good purpose, and it is bound to be resented by many farmers who do not feel that they are less patriotic than other citizens. On the other hand we believe that the Department of Agriculture is decidedly on the right line in advertising the service which it can render to the farmers of Canada. For a great many years the Federal Department of Agriculture has been carrying on certain work and has been preparing valuable reports and other literature that is worth dollars and cents to farmers who are anxious to get the best returns from their labor. Simply advertising this literature and getting it into the hands of the farmers is worth a great deal to them, and advertising expenditure in this direction is well justified. The propaganda in favor of good seed is also commendable, as well as an organized effort to solve the

farm labor problem. The value of these agricultural conferences will depend almost entirely upon the practical knowledge of the men sent out by the Department. It will be no use to send out men unless they are prepared to talk to the farmers in a manner which shows that they have been in touch with the soil themselves and know whereof they speak. This advertising campaign by the Department of Agriculture, if properly conducted, will be very beneficial in its results and it is certainly a vast improvement upon the old system of Government advertising, which has been largely a method of subsidizing the party press.

## FARMERS' RESOLUTIONS IGNORED

The three Western farmers' organizations, representing at least 40,000 farmers, have on more than one occasion placed themselves on record as being in favor of the adoption of land values taxation as a means of raising at least a portion of the federal revenues. The Government from time to time has been informed of these resolutions and it is somewhat surprising in reading the full text of the budget speech of Hon. W. T. White to find that no mention whatever is made of this form of taxation. Mr. White, in his speech in the House of Commons on February 11, said:

"Many suggestions for supplementing our revenue have been put forward by members of the community, and in the public press thruout the country; some quite impracticable, others worthy of consideration and adoption, but, speaking generally, wholly lacking in adequacy to meet the situation which the war has so suddenly brought upon us. It is not a question of raising a few millions by stamp taxes, by income tax or other minor means of supplementing revenue. We must endeavor to raise additional revenue to an amount of at least thirty-million dollars, and when we have accomplished this we shall still be obliged to borrow heavily over the next fourteen months; that is to say, between now and March 31, 1916, to meet expenditures for purposes other than for war."

One would have thought that a proposal made by as large a body of taxpayers as the organized farmers of the West would have been entitled to at least a passing reference before being finally rejected by the Finance Minister. If Mr. White thinks that land value taxation as a means of raising revenues is quite impracticable, we might refer him to the fact that every rural municipality, village, town and city in the West is already raising the whole or a greater part of its revenues by this means, and there is absolutely no reason why the Federal Government could not make use of the same means of securing necessary funds. Mr. White points out in another part of his speech that financial conditions are already seriously reducing the purchasing power of the people and consequently the volume of imports from which the customs duties are collected. He seems, however, to have overlooked the fact that the increase of the tariff will itself cause still further reductions in the purchasing power of the people and, consequently, still further reduce imports and customs revenues. The increased duties, in fact, will defeat their own purpose and will raise the cost of living without increasing the Federal revenues to any considerable extent. The increase of the tariff will also most assuredly have the effect of discouraging agricultural production. If the farmers

are going to raise the large crops which the Government is asking them to produce, they will need to buy a good deal of new machinery, and erect new granaries and machine sheds, and they will also need to hire more men, and give them board and lodging, besides a reasonable wage. The Government, however, has increased the duty on all classes of agricultural implements with the exception of mowers and binders, has increased the duty on lumber, cement, clothing and many articles of food. As a result all these things must necessarily go up in price, thereby increasing the cost of production to the farmer and limiting his ability to procure new machinery, lumber and provisions which he requires in order to follow the advice of the Government and increase his production. The cost of production in all other industries will, of course, be increased in exactly the same way. The taxation of land values which the organized farmers have proposed for the raising of additional revenues required in the present emergency, would on the other hand reduce rather than increase the cost of production. It would make unnecessary the increases in the cost of living and production already enumerated, and it would have the very important effect of reducing to some extent at least, the price which the settler is required to pay for land. It is always necessary in considering the respective merits of taxes upon land values and taxes upon other things to recognize the fact that whereas the tax upon anything else increases its cost, a tax on land values always reduces the price that has to be paid. There are thousands of experienced farmers in the cities of the West at the present time, who would be on the land producing wheat, livestock and other food products if they could obtain good, well situated land at a reasonable price, but under present conditions it is impossible for these men to go back to the land, because the land on which grain can be profitably produced is held at too high a price by the land speculators. The organized farmers of the West have not asked that anyone else be taxed while they are allowed to go free. They are themselves large land owners, but they are prepared to bear their fair share of the cost of conducting the affairs of the country, and of prosecuting the war to a successful issue, and they have proposed to the Government that a portion of the revenues which are required should be raised by a tax on land values. The organized farmers of the West feel that their resolutions were worthy of attention by the Minister of Finance, and they certainly have a right to some explanation as to why their proposal was ignored by Mr. White.

## A TIP FOR THE MANUFACTURERS

One development of the situation created by the increase of the tariff in which the whole country is deeply interested, is the action which Canadian manufacturers will take with regard to the prices on their commodities. Hitherto, with very few exceptions, the home manufacturer has taken advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff to raise the price of his own goods to the highest possible point. Protection is intended for that purpose, and while the



people vote for the maintenance of a protective tariff they cannot very well blame the manufacturers for profiting by it. The manufacturers at the present time are conducting a big campaign to induce people to buy goods made in Canada, but this increase in duty places the matter entirely in their own hands. Imported goods must necessarily be increased in price by reason of the increased duties, and our own manufacturers will no doubt be tempted to raise their prices to the same extent and so increase their own profits. We submit to the manufacturers, however, that it will pay them very much better to leave their prices where they were before the tariff changes. Their goods which were previously equal in price to the imported article, will then be cheaper, and the public, in addition to any sentimental preference they may have for Made-in-Canada goods will have the more substantial inducement of economy. Thus, the Canadian manufacturer can capture a very large portion of the market he has hitherto been sharing with his British and foreign competitors, increase his output, give employment to more workmen, and at the same time save the Canadian public to some extent from the burden of increased prices at a time when distress is perhaps more general than ever before in the history of this country.

Of course, if the Canadian manufacturers follow this course and oust competing imported goods from the market the customs revenues will disappear, except so far as they are collected on necessities which cannot be produced in Canada. But the manufacturers need not worry about that. When the Finance Minister is finally convinced that the tariff is a failure as a revenue producer he will be forced to turn to the taxation of land values, a form of taxation that would do more to stimulate and encour-

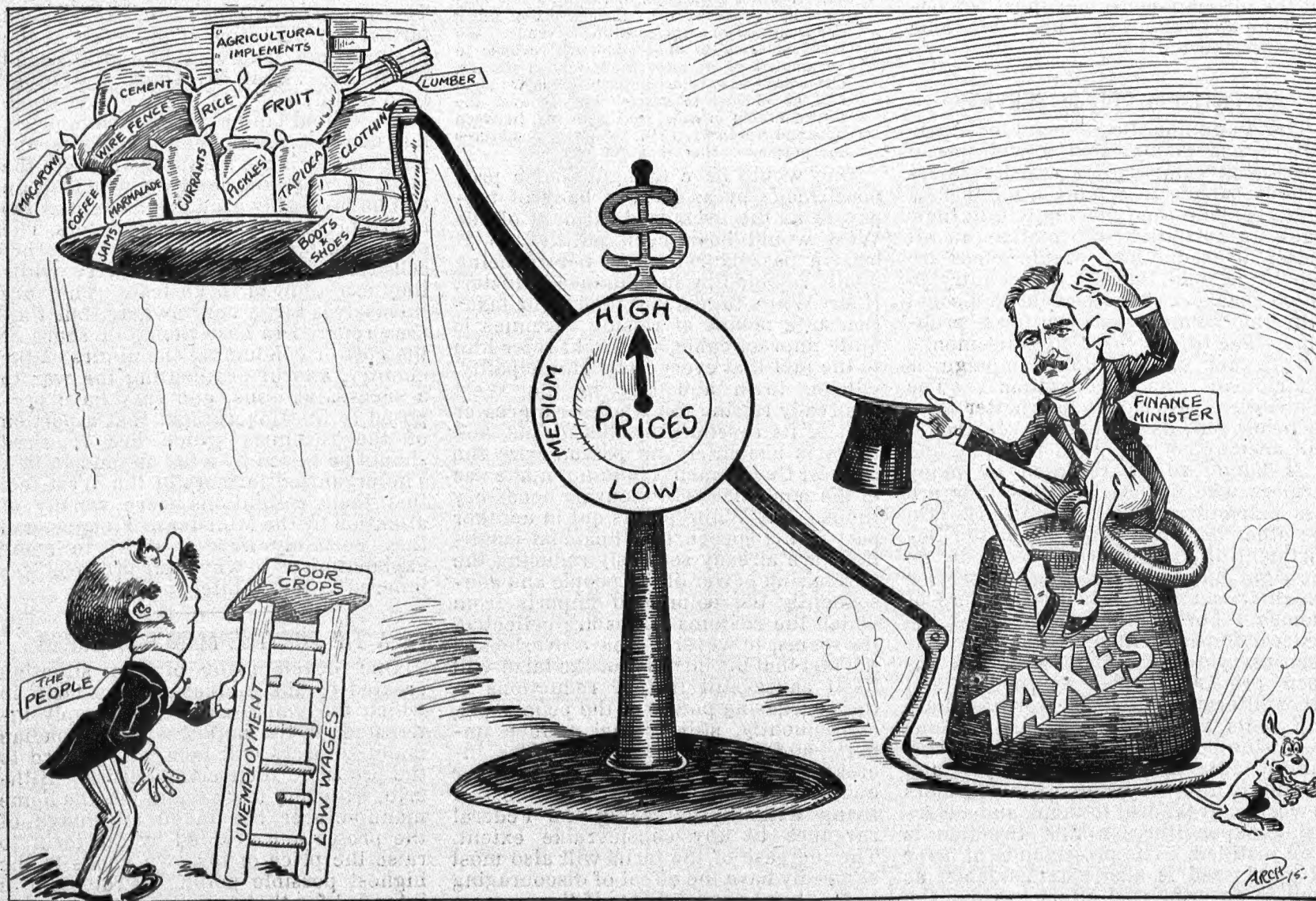
age legitimate manufacturing industries than any system of bounties and protection that has ever been devised.

### OUR OWN FAULT

In the last analysis it must be admitted that the present tariff situation, and the increased burdens which it will bring, is very largely the fault of the people themselves. During the fifteen years prior to 1896 the Conservative party inaugurated and expanded the protective tariff system in Canada, and, of course, every loyal Conservative supported the party blindly without ever questioning whether the party was right or not. During this period all the Liberals in Canada followed their party leaders in advocating "Free Trade" or "tariff for revenue," and every leader was supposed to be a near Free Trader. In 1896, however, the tables were turned, the Liberal party came into power, and their leaders immediately turned a somersault and became as ardent Protectionists as they had previously been Free Traders. Much as the two parties dislike to agree with each other, the Conservatives were practically in accord with the Liberals in support of the Protective tariff from 1896 to 1911. Blind partisans followed their parties without doing any thinking for themselves. The tariff question was practically a dead letter in Canada and Protectionism was unchallenged until the Grain Growers' organizations conducted the famous "Siege of Ottawa" in 1910. The Liberal party in 1911 made an effort to get back to first principles by making the reciprocity agreement with the United States, which would have been a great boon to the Canadian people. But the Protected Interests fought it with unexampled fury and in the end the very people whom the

Liberals had taught to believe in Protection by their policy of 15 years, voted against the Government and threw them out of office. Since that date everyone knows what has happened. If the people of Canada would refuse to be led by the nose by their party leaders they could very shortly settle the tariff question in the interests of the Canadian people, but just so long as the people give blind allegiance to party leaders, just as certainly as night follows the day those leaders will betray them. The organized farmers of Western Canada have not today in the House of Commons a single, solitary spokesman either Conservative or Liberal. As long as this condition lasts the Protected Interests will enjoy reading the Free Trade resolutions passed by the organized farmers.

There is a company in Vancouver masquerading under the name of the "Grain Growers' Lumber Company" which is catering for business with the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces. This company is not a Grain Growers' company in any sense of the word, but purely a private concern that is using the name "Grain Growers" solely for the purpose of securing the support of the farmers. The company has no relation nor connection with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, nor the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. We have refused the advertisement of this "Grain Growers' Lumber Company" because the company is sailing under false colors, and we warn our readers to remember this when this fake farmers' company approaches them. There are too many companies endeavoring to secure the support of the farmers by using misleading names and it is time the matter was stopped.



HOW CANADA BECOMES RICH BY TAXATION



# Corn Growing on the Prairies

The following experiences with corn growing show the wide possibilities which may be taken advantage of by a great many more farmers thruout the West

Some time ago an advertisement appeared in The Guide announcing that a book, "Silos, their construction and service," by M. L. King, was offered as a prize for each one of the five best ears of fodder corn or sweet corn received from each of the three western prairie provinces. In reply to this announcement twenty-five farmers in different parts of the West sent in samples of their corn. The ears were grown in each province, altho by far the largest number came from Manitoba. All the men who have grown this corn are enthusiastic as to its value as a fodder crop for the farms in this western country and it was with the object in view of emphasizing this value and also the possibility of growing corn in the West that this competition was arranged. From the photographs which accompany this article it will be seen that some of the ears received were extremely good and in a few years, with a little selection, there is no doubt that an early maturing variety will be produced, from which home-grown seed can be harvested every year. More land should be planted to corn in this country this year. Where cattle or stock of any kind are kept no heavier yielding fodder can be grown.

## Instead of Summerfallow

On nearly all land corn need not alter the cropping rotation to any extent. Where grain is grown year after year summer-fallowing has to be practiced. When corn is introduced it can be planted on a part of the summer-fallow and this land, after growing a crop of corn and receiving the cultivation necessary for the successful growth of this crop, will return as economical a crop of grain as the other land which had lain idle for a whole year. From experience at the Brandon Experimental Farm covering a number of years it has been found that altho the yield of grain in bushels will be slightly less, the crop ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier and is much easier to handle, having shorter, stiffer straw that is less likely to lodge and requires less twine. If costs of two seasons together are figured, that is summer-fallow and then grain, or corn and then grain on the corn ground, it was shown at Brandon in 1912 that the cost of growing and threshing grain under the first conditions mentioned averaged 43 cents per bushel, while that grown after corn only cost 29 cents per bushel. The reason for this difference is plain, of course, in that against the first field there is a back debt of one year's idleness, while the second field grew a crop each year, the first of which was very valuable for feeding purposes.

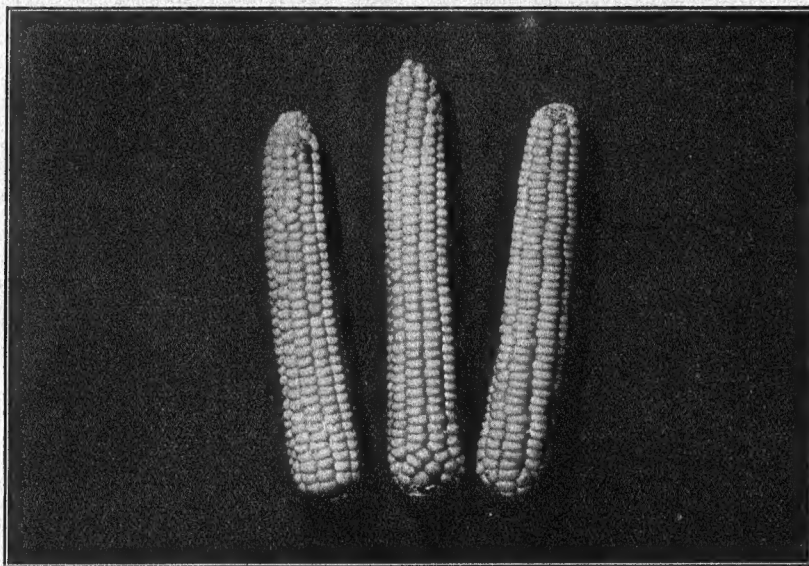
## Practical Experience

Now, as to the practicability of growing corn all thru the West. Rather than give here a long theoretical article on how to grow corn, the men who have made a success with this fodder crops on their farms for several years in the West have been communicated with, and their actual experience follows.

The seven ears of corn shown in the photograph were grown by W. H. Green, Roseisle, Man., and were picked out indiscriminately from the pile of ears which he has matured after five years of careful seed selection. Mr. Green says "I have raised this corn for five years. It is an early variety, about a week later than squaw corn. I think corn does best on medium light soil, altho I have grown it on quite heavy land, but find it does not ripen so well. I may be at variance with some farmers in selecting land on which to grow corn, because I pick out the dirtiest land I have. This I cover with manure and plow it deep, not less than six inches, then harrow as level as possible. Then run the packer over it, and if the land is light I go over it

twice. When ready to plant I mark it both ways in squares thirty-eight or forty inches apart. I have a marker that marks four rows at a time. Then plant on the cross. A man can plant four acres in a day with a planter like mine, which I have had thirty-two years. I plant two and one-half inches deep, as near as I can and two or three kernels in a hill. When the corn is about two inches out of the ground take a very light harrow and go over

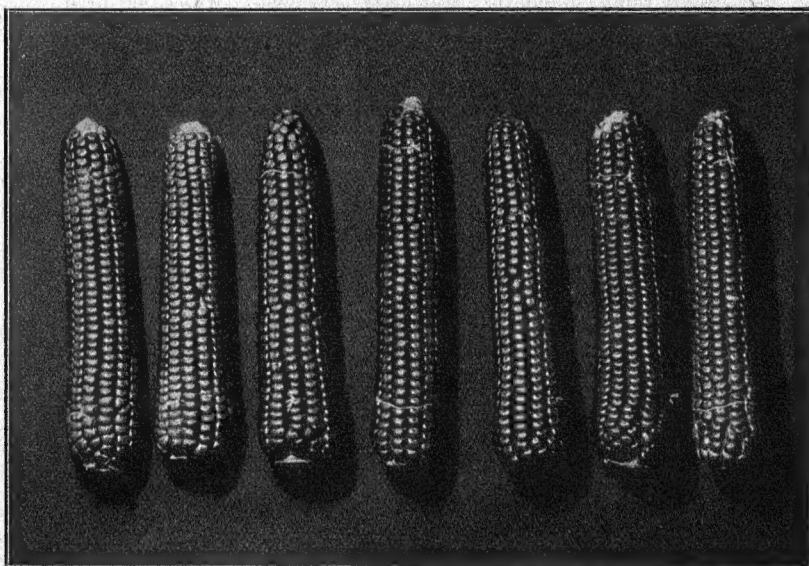
come to the conclusion that for the eradication of weeds, and especially wild oats and thistles, that have been of late years almost king of crops in certain localities, some other means of cultivation must be tried, so I decided to try a field of corn. Our first attempt was on a piece of ground that had been summer-fallowed three times in twenty-five years and had almost continuously been cropped by grain in rotation. In the winter of 1911 we



Three ears of North Dakota Flint corn grown in Manitoba in 1914

it the opposite way to that in which it was planted. This kills all small weeds. Then keep clean, for you cannot grow corn and weeds at the same time. The main thing to remember in raising corn is to keep the scuffler going until the corn is three feet high, or longer if it needs it. I try and harvest it before the frost touches it, for if this happens the leaves become dry and hard, and the leaves are the best part of the feed. If the corn grows right it can be cut with a common binder by cutting one row at a time. I feed it from the stook, leaving it in the field

spread about eight loads of good stable manure to the acre and in the following spring we plowed this manure in good and deep. After all the other fields had been seeded, about the 15th of May, this was harrowed many times until the 23rd of May. On this date the ordinary 20-shoe seed drill was used, seeding three rows at a time. This ground was well rolled before seeding, thus making it much easier to see exactly what was being done. The rows must be about 35 inches apart so that during the growing period much scuffling can be done with one or more



This corn has been grown and seed ripened for five years by W. H. Green, Roseisle, Man.

till snow comes. I can handle about three loads at a time in the loft over the cow stable and there I take all the good cobs off. As yet there are no silos in our district. I have quite a lot of seed corn, but cannot fill all my orders."

## Growing Fodder Corn

Ed. W. McConnell, of Hamiota, writes:  
For a great number of years I have

hand hoeings close to the corn. After the corn has reached a height of three feet or more there will not be very much work required. This field in 1911 was a splendid crop and returned all of 12 tons per acre. It was cut with a 7-foot binder.

## Stook on the Plowing

As soon as sufficient room was made by going around the outside, before any stooking was done, the gang plow

was started and the stooks placed on the plowed land. I like this method much better than stooking on the corn stalks, and it will lift much easier in the winter. Most of this field was fed to the cattle and horses in the feeding ground outside. As to the silo, as yet we have none, and in our district there is none so far. We generally try and get our corn in the ground about the 20th of May. As to its value for feed, it is second to none on the farm and much superior to wild hay (as for tame hay and alfalfa, I would not say, as we have none), and as long as it lasts our dairy cows receive one good feed nearly every day. For fattening cattle corn is one of the best rations of the day for keeping them nice and loose, and it gives them splendid appetites for coarser feeds, such as chaff and straw. The variety we always use is Northwest Dent. We have not been able to mature any of the seed we have sown for four years, owing to the fact that we always try and get our corn in the stook just before we commence to cut the wheat and other grains. I think if we had left the crop of 1914 till after the harvest that there would have been excellent seed, as at the time of cutting there were well formed ears, with a splendid formation of seed. The reason I cut a little on the green side is because just about the time the corn is ready we sometimes have very high winds or a little frost. The wind will strip the stalks of a great many of the very best leaves, and the frost, if any, will make the corn very brittle. When the sun dries it out it has not the same feeding value left. This winter we are following out the very same rotation as we have adopted in the past, covering the land well with manure. After the corn we always seed with wheat and the results have been excellent. The straw stands up well and gives good returns of excellent quality wheat. In conclusion, would say try a little corn. Many of the farmers of the Hamiota district already sow corn and many more will in the future.

## Experience with the Silo

A reader signing himself "Wyandotte Farm" writes:

For the past ten years we have been growing corn as winter food for our cows. Our greatest trouble has always been winter storage. Stooking in the field makes a lot of cold and disagreeable work in getting it to the stable, while there has always been a good deal of waste, much of the coarse stalks and butt-ends being left, especially when frozen. One fall, we put the corn thru a cutter, along with an equal bulk of green oat sheaves. This was after the corn was well dried in the stook. This is a good way if there is sufficient room to put it so that it can be kept from overheating. A little heating will do no harm. The cattle seem to relish it all the better when slightly heated. Four years ago we bought our silo, ready to set up, size 12 by 22, and said to hold fifty tons. Our crop of corn that season was very heavy, the variety being "Compton's Early."

It was sown with a common seeder in rows, about two and a half feet apart. This was too thick, and the rows too close together. It grew to a great height, from 8 to 10 feet, but was too spindly, and had very few ears. It was so badly broken down by a windstorm that we could not use a binder and we had to cut it by hand. Most of it was put in the silo the day it was cut, and it took less than two and a half acres to fill it. The balance of the crop, about 4 acres, was stooked in the field, and we did not get as good value from it as from the two and a half acres in the silo.

The next season we grew the North Dakota Flint and Northwestern Dent,

Continued on Page 23



# Marketing Poultry and Eggs

This Article shows clearly that improvement can only be made in market conditions by farmers whole-heartedly adopting the principle of Co-operation

By Prof. M. C. HERNER  
Manitoba Agricultural College

Written specially for The Grain Growers' Guide

During the past four months we have experienced some things in connection with poultry production and marketing that should be the means of bringing about a decided improvement in the dressed poultry and egg trade during the next year or two. Our farmers have gone into poultry production on a somewhat larger scale than in previous years only to find that when marketing time came along their product would not find a ready sale at profitable prices. This has been especially true in the dressed poultry trade. Thousands of chickens were marketed at nine and ten cents a pound during November and December, when at other seasons prices were three to five cents a pound higher. In turkeys a somewhat similar state of affairs prevailed. The reason for this state of affairs does not lie in over-production, as some people seem to think. In going thru Winnipeg wholesale houses, retail stores and butcher shops, I am convinced that it is not over-production at all that has lowered prices, but the fact that so much poultry was dumped on the market in a raw and unfinished condition. Fully ninety-five per cent. of the dressed poultry offered for sale this season was inferior in quality and finish. Good poultry properly fattened, killed and dressed brought profitable prices, whereas the raw, unfinished stuff simply glutted the market and had to be sold at a low price in order to get rid of it. Some of the dealers are voicing their sentiments pretty strongly about the way our farmers have been sending in their poultry this season. Scarcity of feed is, of course, given as the chief reason for the class of dressed poultry that is being marketed this year. This undoubtedly has more to do with it than anything else, but, even so, surely the majority of the farmers could have spared a few bushels of feed and fattened their poultry properly before it was marketed, and in this way helped the dressed poultry trade along instead of putting it back another five years. Another factor which has been effective in lowering prices a little is the money stringency. The people have not been buying quite as freely this year as other years, owing to the hard times. This has, however, not affected prices to a very great extent.

## To Remedy the Depression

Probably it would be well to indicate just what our farmers should do to avoid a repetition of this year's conditions in the years to come, pointing out at the same time in detail the places where the mistakes were made this year and how to avoid them another year.

The question is often asked, "Would it be wise to cut down our production of farm poultry another year in order to avoid this year's depression in the dressed poultry trade?" To this we would say no, for just as surely as we cut down in meat production we are going to cut down the winter egg supply. This is the last thing we should do, for our egg supply is low enough as it is without cutting it down still lower. If we want winter eggs we must raise the chickens to produce them. We can roughly figure that one-half of the chickens raised on the farm every year are cockerels and one-half pullets—the former going on the market as roasters and the latter going for winter layers. Thus if we cut down our production, where are we going to land for winter egg producers? When strictly new laid eggs are selling at 65 to 75 cents per dozen in the winter time, and the people are just scrambling to get them, surely our farmers will not be so foolish as to cut down in production, and in this way still further decrease the supply, low

as it is under present conditions. Some farmers this season disposed of their pullets for the dressed poultry trade instead of keeping them as winter layers. One firm alone reports hundreds of pullets sent in to be slaughtered and sold as roasters. The effect of this was twofold. In the first place it cut off the source of supply of winter eggs and, secondly, increased the quantity of poultry marketed in the raw, unfinished condition. The disposal of these pullets from some farms was due to scarcity of feed. Would it not have been a paying proposition with the prevailing high prices for eggs to keep them over winter, and purchase feed if sufficient waste grain and so on was not available? Another point in connection with the condition of the dressed poultry product is the high percentage of crooked breast bones found in the turkeys. A few months ago I had occasion to see just what class of stuff was sent in from some of our farms. In one shipment of some twenty odd turkeys there was not a single straight breast bone. They were all badly twisted and bent in, and some were short and turned off at quite an angle. One turkey of fifteen pounds had a breast bone about four inches long. This turkey, however, was well finished on the back, but it had practically no breast meat at all. Others again, had the deformed breast bones and also lacked the finish. The same thing might be said of the dressed chickens.

Selecting strong, vigorous stock, having straight breast bones and avoiding inbreeding will do away with this

marketing over as long a period as possible. If this season's poultry crop had started to move the first of September instead of the middle of October, better average prices might have been realized. As it was, hardly anybody marketed chickens in September, only a few in October and then in November, when cold weather and snow came, everybody wanted to market right away. This caused the glut on the market. Had the marketing been

started earlier and distributed over a longer period of time, higher prices might have been maintained. The farmer will gain in the end if he markets earlier, for, as a rule, higher prices prevail, and he also gets rid of his stock before they get old and staggy. May-hatched chickens should be sold during September if economic production is the object. Chickens should be marketed at four and a half months or, at the most, five months old. At this age you will get the most weight per pound of food eaten. We hope that another year our farmers will

follow out a few of these suggestions and in that way help to improve the dressed poultry trade.

## The Egg Market

In taking up the question of markets and their relation to the egg trade, we wish to point out a line of work which is going to develop to considerable proportions, as the poultry industry expands. We have here in the West as good a demand for really high-class eggs as can be found anywhere, and we also have as poor a class of eggs on the average as can be found

Alongside of such a stock of eggs, really good eggs would sell at almost any price. Herein lies the reason for guaranteed new-laid eggs selling at 65 and 75 cents, when others run at 25 to 50 cents. Practically all the eggs marketed in the winter are storage eggs and as such can never be classed as "new-laid," nor can they pass as high-class eggs. The guarantee going with such eggs can at best be of a flimsy nature, and the "just as good" will never materialize at the breakfast table. With age the eating qualities of any egg rapidly deteriorates and a storage egg, no matter how well kept, can never compare with a new-laid. Storage eggs are eggs produced on the farms during the spring and summer months, being shipped in mostly by country storekeepers and placed in cold storage for winter use. As soon as the supply of "fresh eggs" falls off the storage eggs begin to move. Naturally, during the winter season, when egg production is lowest, this class of eggs will find a ready sale.

Now, if our farmers could come along with a good supply of new-laid eggs at this time, high prices would be secured. The demand for such eggs is unlimited and with proper marketing facilities our farmers could be brought in touch with this market. A little education is, of course, necessary in order that our farmers may understand how to produce high-class eggs.

## Requirements of a High-Class Trade

In catering to a high-class trade it is important that the product be put up in the most attractive way. This can be done most effectively by putting up the eggs in dozen cartons. These cartons should be properly labeled or printed in such a manner as to catch the eye of the prospective customer. Do not forget to let your customer know whose eggs he is eating. The cartons should have printed on them the class of eggs they contain and also the producer's name or the farm name. If there is anything special about the eggs, stress should be laid on that point. For example, the term "non-fertile" may be used for eggs that are produced by hens having the male birds removed. Such eggs are supposed to keep better and be superior in quality than fertile eggs. And so on in a hundred and one distinctive ways a producer might label up his own eggs. Each individual egg should bear your own stamp on the large end. In addition, the date the egg was laid might be stamped on it, altho this point is unnecessary where the eggs go out in dozen cartons and are guaranteed new-laid.

There are two kinds of cartons, one three by four and the other two by six. The latter is the best, because that size carton will fit nicely in a thirty-dozen case, as shown in the photograph. These cost about a cent apiece, and under most conditions, are worth it by bringing an increased price. By putting up the eggs in this way, they reach the consumer in your own special carton, and "Smith's eggs" will sell as "Smith's eggs," and only his eggs. If he produces or sends out a bad egg he is the one to suffer for it, whereas, under our present system of promiscuous marketing, nobody knows whose eggs they are, and the whole trade or everybody alike suffers for it. By marketing in dozen cartons a number of farmers could join together and produce high-class eggs, and then ship together to some grocer or other firm that is willing to handle them on a fair margin or commission.

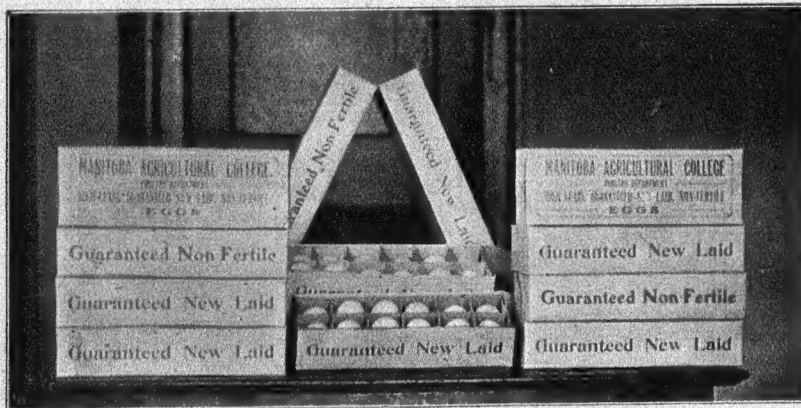
## Co-operative Marketing

In connection with the marketing of poultry products we would like to see

Continued on Page 27



High class eggs put up in dozen cartons and packed in 30-dozen cases ready for shipping. These eggs retailed at 75 cents a dozen during January and 65 cents during February on Winnipeg market.



High Class Eggs, Neat Packages, Catering to High Class Trade

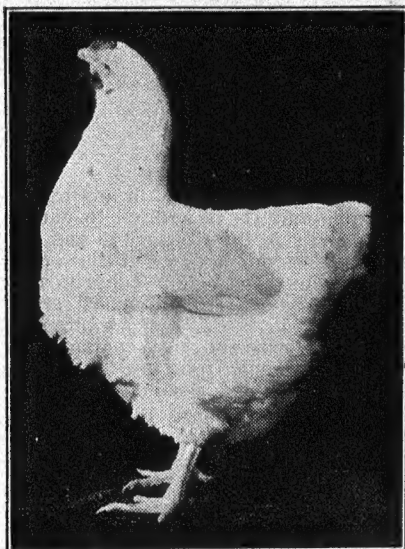
deformity to a large extent. Good, wide roosts will further help in avoiding it.

## Market Earlier in the Season

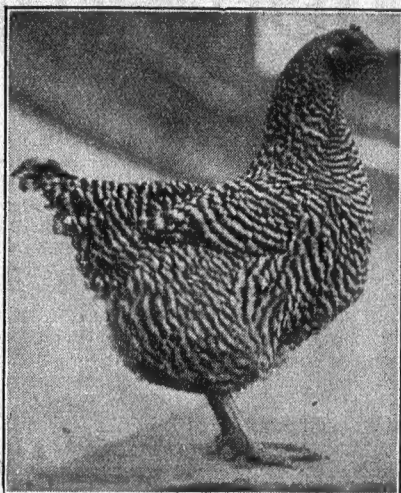
Now if our producers want to have a better price for their poultry they certainly must turn out a better class of product than that marketed this season. In addition to this, we want to see some of the poultry marketed earlier in the season. Distribute the

anywhere. Probably this is the reason for such high prices being paid for strictly new-laid and guaranteed eggs. Almost anything is dumped on the market during the winter time as fresh eggs, and in price they run all the way from 25 cents a dozen up to 50 cents a dozen. Of course, there is no guarantee as to quality going along with these—you simply take what you get. Often three, four or five of these are bad and the rest the next thing to it.

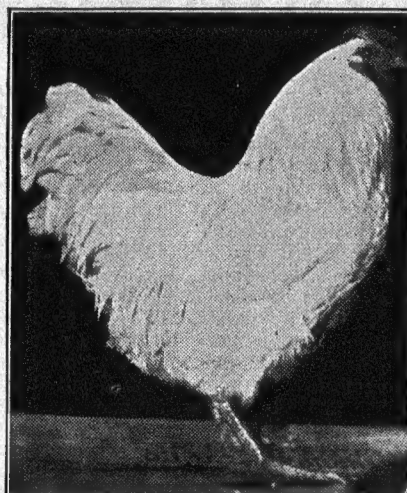




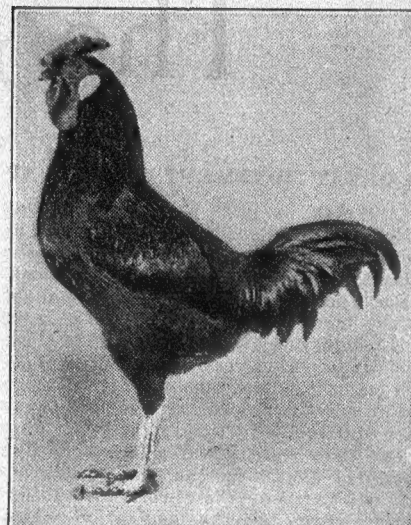
White Wyandotte



Barred Plymouth Rock



White Plymouth Rock



Black Minorca

# Making Money from Farm Poultry

Experiences in Farm Poultry Management as related by Guide readers

## POULTRY FOR PROFIT

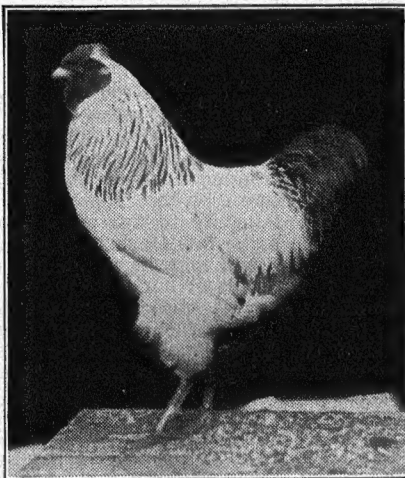
First Prize Article

There are very few wheat farms in the West that carry as many head of poultry as they should do. "It is too much bother," is the reason generally given, but if the work is done in a businesslike way, with as much care and thought as is generally given to the other departments of the farm, there is no branch will give such high returns for the money invested in it.

One of the heavier breeds should be chosen for Central Saskatchewan, either White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, or Black or Buff Orpingtons. If you like Wyandottes, by all means choose them, as they are a very popular breed, and a good advertisement in the local or nearby newspapers will sell you quite a lot of settings of eggs just at the time of the year when actual cash is generally pretty scarce on the average farm. They are good winter layers, good sitters and mothers, and the surplus cockerels make heavy birds with plenty of meat on the breasts. Some of the best specimens could be sold in the fall as breeding stock, in fact they are good, all-round birds.

### Work for Winter Days

During the slack days of winter the coops for spring use should be prepared. I make mine like a good big dog kennel, and put twenty-five chickens and a good quiet hen in each. She never hardly tramples on one, as there is plenty of room. They are put on grass or soil, and moved a foot or two every day. I put a large dry goods box with slatted sides close to four of these large coops, and always keep a hopper there with a mixture of bran, shorts, chop, etc., in it. This provides food for the little chicks at all times. Small wheat or screenings is given to the hens, also clear, fresh water three times a day. When the



Columbian Wyandotte

chicks are from ten days to a fortnight old the hen is let out with them, and they are very little more trouble.

### Use an Incubator

You cannot raise a large number of chickens in this climate in time for the best prices in the fall unless you have at least one good incubator. Get the best, which is perhaps the highest priced one on the market. It will more than pay for itself in one season. Incubators are not nearly as difficult to manage as most people think, especially as the farmer can always have the most necessary requisite for success, i.e., absolutely new laid eggs from hardy stock on unlimited range.

For raising turkeys I have found the best way is to wait until the hen turkey becomes broody, divide her eggs between her and one or two broody chicken hens. Then when they hatch out, put the turkey hen and all the little ones in a roomy coop inside a wagon box, or something that the little beggars cannot possibly get out of, and keep them there for a fortnight. At the end of that time they will be strong enough to follow their mother, who has been able to get in and out of the wagon box at will.

The price of poultry varies from year to year, fat old hens which sold as high as 25 cents a pound one year fetching only 15 cents a pound the same month the following year. But one has to take one year with another.

As soon as I can tell the cockerels from the pullets, I take the former and put them away in an old granary or wheat bin, or anything with no floor to it. I feed them all they will eat of oat chop, well moistened with warm separated milk, three times a day. This way suits me better than penning them in coops. Once a week I hitch a team on and move the house a few yards. Every week, from the middle of July, I choose out the heaviest of them, only a dozen at first, later on two or three dozen, and kill them for market. I send them to the largest store in the city nearest to me, and by having them dry picked, nicely trussed and attractively packed, command the highest market prices. I send head and feet on, fasted, but undrawn. Some buyers prefer them drawn. Feed well and market as many in August and September as you possibly can, as after then the prices drop.

### When to Sell Eggs

I sell almost every egg laid during January, February and March. I trade a lot, laying in enough groceries and dry goods to last me until fall. Occasionally I send a 30-dozen crate to the firm I send my dressed poultry to, but during April, May, June and July, when prices are low, I pack every egg not needed in the house or for hatching

in limewater and sell them the following December when eggs are scarce. Some I trade and some I can get cash for. I do not get on very well selling eggs to private customers. They do not want to pay more than the usual price, and are more trouble to please than they are worth.

As to the profits on a flock, it is rather difficult to say, as the feed is almost entirely screenings or rough wheat which would otherwise be wasted. I made over \$500 from my 150 hens last year, and prices were poor, too, but anyone could do that. I do not charge anything for eggs or poultry eaten by us—altho there are nine of us—as I consider this amount in return for the chicken feed. I started five years ago as a hobby, altho I may claim to thoroughly understand fowls, but to be successful you must really like them, and never mind being always "pottering around" after them. The work is light but continuous. I never leave the farm for more than an hour or two from the time I start hatching until I have finished. But there is lots of pleasure in it, too, from the time the first little yellow downy ball breaks thru its shell until you sit down to "the best of all the flock" for your Christmas dinner. Every opportunity should be taken to increase your knowledge of poultry raising. Bulletins should be applied for, they can be had free from the government. Poultry shows should be attended, and entered for, but more than all a visit should be paid if possible to the nearest experimental farm, college or university, where all the latest improvements can be seen and talked over and advice given by the courteous attendant. In this way new ideas can be picked up.

Sask.

MRS. F. E. SHEPHERD.

## AN ALBERTA EXPERIENCE

Second Prize Article

There is no hard and fast rule which will govern the time at which chicks should be hatched for winter laying. It depends upon the breed you have, feed used and the conditions under which they are raised. We have had pullets laying in August, hatched in April, and have had others that did not lay until December. We have had White Rock cockerels weighing nearly four pounds at ten weeks old; we have had them at other times no larger at nearly four months. We find that the better they are fed the earlier they mature, when half fed it takes them two or three months longer to mature. We find that the White Plymouth Rocks take longer to mature than the Single Comb White Leghorn, both of which breeds I keep. The Leghorns will mature in from five to seven months, while it takes the Rocks from seven to eight. So we try to have the Rocks hatched from the

latter part of March and not later than May, while the Leghorns can be hatched as late as June—I am saying we, because the main part of the hatching is under the complete management of my wife. Just a word here on setting. If you have some good reliable hens put as many eggs under each as she will cover, up to 20 Leghorn eggs or 17 Rock eggs. Test out at seven or eight days and take away the unfertile ones. If your hens, eggs and nests are good, you may count on a good hatch, as three hens last year brought us 57 strong chicks, 18, 19 and 20 respectively.

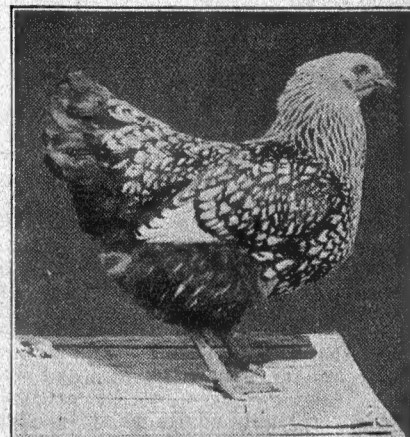
### Care Given

When they are hatched they are put in small colony houses, and as we have an incubator we generally try to have some hens hatching at the same time, and divide the chicks up with the hens, putting about 25 chicks with a hen. By doing this a few hens will rear one hundred chicks. The colony houses are about three feet square, with a one-inch mesh wire netting run, about five feet long, with a slide door to let them into the run, cheese cloth for light, a sack put over the run for shade, and a door to let them out into a large enclosed run, which is a protection against hawks and coyotes. They are left with the hen until they are sufficiently feathered, then put into the large house. The cockerels are marketed, or if they become troublesome too early—as the Leghorns have a tendency to do—they are penned up. The pullets are kept separated from the hens at all times.

### Feed Used

When the chicks are from twenty to forty hours old they are fed on the unfertile eggs from the incubator and setting hens boiled hard and chopped fine, mixed with rolled oats rubbed a little in the palm of the hand, or bread crumbs, until about a week old. Then

Continued on Page 25



Silver Laced Wyandotte



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## A GREAT MOVEMENT UNDER WAY

"Watch us grow," which has long been a business slogan, might well be adopted by the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The first convention brought about sixty farm women together. The next year eighty women gathered in to these meetings. This year two hundred women came. The women entered upon 1914 with five local associations, they are starting 1915 with sixty-two. Last year they were given a grant of five hundred dollars by the general convention to carry on their work for the ensuing year. At the convention which has just closed, this grant was increased to one thousand dollars.

Just the cold, bare facts are surprising enough in themselves, but to be present at that convention and see the force and energy and ability with which the work of that assembly was carried thru by the farm women themselves was to realize that there was a movement under way among the farm women of Saskatchewan which could not easily be stopped.

The features of this convention that impressed the observer most forcibly were the loyalty of the women to each other and their loyalty to the men, both in the big convention over the way and in their own locals at home.

The friendliness and cordiality of the women who had worked together or the board last year was hardly exceeded by the spirit of good comradeship which existed among the delegates and visitors.

Between the general convention and the women's section the relations were the pleasantest imaginable. A woman in Alberta asked me at the time of the convention there if it was not rather humiliating for the Saskatchewan women to have to ask the convention composed chiefly of men for a grant each year. I replied that the women did not feel that way about it on account of the splendid spirit in which the grant is made. The men pass this matter of a grant not as if it were a burden or a duty, but a great privilege to do so much to help the work of their women-folk along.

On the other hand, when the matter of the relation of the women's sections to the general association was up for discussion, and there was a clause which read that the women under certain circumstances were competent to form locals from which men were excluded, the women asked to have the clause "from which men are excluded" struck out as not being in keeping with the spirit of equality for which the association stands. Needless to say this met with the hearty approval of the men, and a resolution expressing their appreciation of the confidence expressed in them by the women was most enthusiastically passed.

It is a magnificent spirit which exists between the two sections of this association. Indeed, it seems to the on-looker that with such a general feeling of loyalty and friendliness towards each other there is nothing to hinder them from moving mountains, in the social sense.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Having noticed in The Guide, from time to time, some delightful suggestions on color schemes and having a new unfinished house which we are anxious to finish up prettily, as it is a real little gem—eight rooms, four rooms and hall downstairs and the same number upstairs—I am writing you for advice. We are intending to finish the double parlors and hall with beaver board, and some time in the near future mean to paint the walls or beaver board. Now, as we are far from any centre and seldom feast our eyes on the artistic, would you kindly advise me as to color and furnishings. Our house is twenty-four by thirty. The diningroom, or

kitchen, and livingroom, also the bedrooms are decorated over felt paper.

The double parlor has a very large window in the east, a small-paned, long, high window on the north, also a door opening into the hall on the opposite side. Then beyond the arch in the other room is a casement window, similar to a bay window, in the north, and another high window in the west, also a door opening into the livingroom on the south. The house is all beautifully light, but these rooms, being on the north side, require warm and sunny furnishings. What color or color scheme would you advise for the walls and what style of curtaining, carpets and drapes? I have plenty of good furniture, but the things mentioned I must still purchase. I love harmony, but as it is seven years since I have been in a city, I am largely a stranger to artistic surroundings, except as furnished thru the master artist, Nature. How I would like to have a picture, or rather a word picture, drawn of attractive furnishings for the two rooms and hall. I am enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I am not in a hurry. Just make notes of this at leisure.

O.K.

I wish O.K. would make me a sketch of the floor plan of her house, showing where the windows and doors are placed and the directions they face, also giving the size of the rooms and describing the furniture and woodwork.

Without this information it is impossible to give a very satisfactory suggestion for a color scheme for her rooms, but with it I shall be glad to send her samples of wall colors suitable for her purpose, and if she will give me some idea of the amount of money she is prepared to spend on rugs and curtains I will find out what can be procured for her at those prices and send her samples of the latter.—F.M.B.

## BED BUG AND FLY PESTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—We read the Country Homemakers page with interest and appreciation. This time I shall ask for help, as it will soon be house-cleaning season. Because of having so many different classes of hired help we have got bed bugs in our house, and as it is a good house I am very much dejected about it. The clothes closets are the worst, with the exception of one bedroom. We are also pestered with a large black fly in the upstairs, which stays from year to year, and when we think we have destroyed the last a warm day comes and then out comes a fresh swarm. Can anyone suggest methods of dealing with either pest? Would fumigating with formaldehyde be beneficial? If so, how is it done? Can anyone tell me if a plas-

tered wall which has been kalsomined can be successfully papered afterwards.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW.

The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co., Winnipeg, sell a liquid preparation which goes by the plain unvarnished name of Bedbug Poison, which is one of the best things I know for destroying this miserable pest. It should be used generously on the bedstead, springs, mattress, sprayed into the cracks of the wall and all around the woodwork at intervals of about three weeks until they disappear.

When I was a little girl I used to destroy swarms of flies by shutting the doors and windows of a room and pulling down the blind, then spraying the window under the blind and the whole room with insect powder and leaving it shut up for several hours.

The kalsomine needs to be washed off before paper is applied in order to make a satisfactory job.

F. M. B.

## PREVENT FLIES FROM HATCHING

As a result of experiments, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary borax sprinkled daily on manure will effectively prevent the breeding of the typhoid or house-fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent hatching.

## PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Instead of the Mothers' Number, which The Guide has been in the habit of printing each spring, it has been determined to issue a Household Number this year, the changed title leaving room to print articles appealing to a greatly widened circle of readers. The mother's problems will still be given a prominent place in this special issue, tho they will have to share the honors with three other topics: house planning, household management and money making.

As usual it is expected that the most attractive feature will be the contributions from the farm women themselves, who, having these problems to face in many localities and under a great variety of circumstances, will be able to supply suggestions which, taken collectively, will apply to the whole field of this paper's circulation.

As an inducement to the readers to contribute, some very attractive prizes are being offered in the form of books which have been carefully selected because of their useful and practical character. For convenience these books have been arranged in two groups. The

winner of the first prize in any one of the four contests is entitled to choose one book from the first group and two from the second; winners of the second prize in any of the four contests may choose one book from the first group and one from the second; winners of the third prize in any contest may choose one book from the first group or three from the second.

### Group 1

Principles of Home Decoration.  
Landscapes Beautiful.  
Household Science.  
Hurlbut's Stories of the Bible.  
Homes for Home Builders.  
Girls' Make-at-Home Things.  
Boys' Make-at-Home Things.  
Green's Vegetable Gardening.  
Making Poultry Pay.  
Home Waterworks.

### Group 2

Egg Money and How to Increase It.  
Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment.  
Country Kitchen Cook Book.  
Laundry Work.  
Care and Feeding of Children.  
Home Nursing.

Contributors are requested to write on one of the topics given below and to label their letters according to the contest for which they are intended Mothers' Letters, Household Management, House Planning, Money Making.

To simplify the work of the editor and to guard against mistakes, it is necessary that the letters be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. It will help also to number the pages with large clear figures.

### Mothers' Letters

Under Mothers' Letters there are five topics, on some one of which nearly every mother of experience should be qualified to write and it should be pointed out that the woman who has valuable experience is more or less under a sisterly obligation to communicate it to others. The topics are: Health of Children.  
The Uses and Abuses of Discipline.  
Relation of the Home to the School.  
Rainy Day Play for the Little Ones.  
Keeping the Growing Boy and Girl on the Farm.

### Household Management

Household Management is really self-explanatory except that it is hoped that there will be a goodly number of letters on the economical expenditure of money, including information on the wise buying of clothes, household goods and eatables. The topics under household management are:

The Sanitary Home.  
Planning the Meals.  
The Economical Expenditure of Money.  
Getting the Family Sewing Done.  
Training the Children to be Useful.

### House Planning

Readers are requested to send in actual plans of a farm house, drawn with ruler in pen and ink. In order to be sure that such a house is possible it is really necessary to sketch plans of both upstairs and downstairs. Otherwise, it may be found that the top of the stairs, for example, comes out in the middle of a bedroom.

Reasons for the arrangement of the rooms should be given and the ideal relations of sink, cupboards and stove in the kitchen should be indicated.

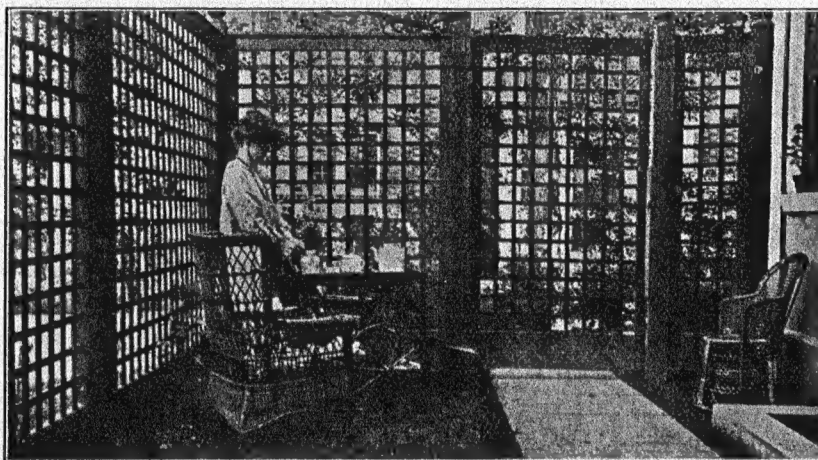
Whenever possible the reader is requested to indicate by a photograph or rough sketch the type of exterior preferred to house this plan.

### Money Making

Money Making Thru Poultry Raising.  
Gardening as a Means of Income.  
Dairying for Profit.  
Other Means of Making Money.

To those readers who would not be especially moved at the suggestion of prizes, an appeal is made to contribute their share to this contest anyway, out of loyalty to the paper and in order to make this Household Number one that will long be remembered in the households of our readers. Contributions for this special issue should be in The Guide office not later than March 15, as the paper will be published March 31. Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

It may sound foolishness to say so, but the world's darkness is indeed passing.—Rev. R. J. Campbell.



A PLEASING LATTICE FENCE

Here is a very pleasing way of making the back yard beautiful, which should apply as much to country as city houses. When placed around the farm-house back yard it should be built so closely that the chickens cannot crawl thru it, and high enough to shut out the view of the stables. With vines growing all over it, it will make a restful outlook for the tired and busy housewife whose eyes are not refreshed by a chip and machinery strewn yard



# Making Sure of a Crop

A number of articles from farmers who have successfully improved their farms by proper methods of soil management and the growing of hay crops

## HOW I INCREASED THE CROP YIELD

In selecting the seed I always reserve the plumpest, best colored grain from the crop that yielded the heaviest on the principle that like begets like. I believe that seed from a heavy yielding crop is more likely to produce a record yield than seed from a lighter crop, altho the sample may be a little better sometimes from the lighter yield. By fanning the grain about three times you can get a fine sample of seed, altho you will only get about one-third as much selected grain suitable for really good seed. The third time I always put in a lower screen with a larger mesh, and that lets thru about one-third of the former bulk, and this one-third is generally composed of broken and deformed kernels. I leave the wind boards wide open all the time, and turn fairly fast, and that blows out all dirt and light grain altho lots of that grain looks just as good as the selected portion. Treating this way generally increases the weight of wheat and oats about four pounds per bushel.

In treating for smut I use formalin and treat by hand. I back the wagon up to the granary door at night, and after supper treat about forty bushels, which does for two days' drilling. I place a tub next to the wagon, on which are a couple of slats. Then have the barrel containing the solution between the tub and the grain. I perforate the bottoms of three 5-gallon oil cans, on which I have handles. If punching the holes with a hammer and spike seems too slow, good results can be obtained by placing the can on the ground about eighty to a hundred yards away, with bottom turned toward you, and firing a couple of charges of shot into it with a shot gun. I fill the can within four inches of the top with wheat and then immerse it in the solution until the can is overflowing, then set it on a couple of slats over the barrel while I fill another can with wheat, then transfer the draining can to the slats over the tub while I immerse the second can, then fill the third can and repeat, and then dump number one into the wagon and repeat. I find this way is very thorough and as quick as shovelling. The smut machine has a skimmer that floats off the smut balls and light grains, but I have never been troubled with them with the triple cleaning.

I then cover the load with blankets, and in the morning the grain has absorbed the moisture and is swelled up plump and dry. I open the drill up about 20 per cent. to allow for the swelling. As I do this every year I have no smut that I have noticed.

## Fall Plowing Best

I find fall plowing preferable to spring plowing here in Southern Alberta. I have never been able to disc right after the binder, but plow about six or eight inches deep as soon after threshing as possible. I pack once or twice within twenty-four hours after plowing and follow with the harrow, then harrow after every rain or snowfall until freeze up.

If this land is seeded first in the spring it will generally raise twenty bushels of wheat. Spring plowing sometimes raised a fair crop of oats—about thirty bushels—or good green feed, but does not retain enough moisture to start the wheat evenly or keep it growing vigorously until the summer rains.

In summer fallowing, I double disc any ground that is weedy as soon as I finish seeding, and then start plowing on the cleanest ground, working toward the dirty part. Each night I unhitch from the plow in time to make two rounds with the packer, which laps about half and thus packs the ground twice. I plow the first time about six inches deep and then go a couple of

inches deeper the next two plowings. I don't harrow this ground until we have a rain heavy enough to soak the soil deep enough to cause it to form a crust when it dries, and then I harrow as soon as the ground is dry enough to work without sticking to the harrow teeth. I find harrowing once then does as complete a job of pulverizing and packing as twice any other time. I continue harrowing in this manner after every rain or snowfall until freeze up. In the spring the ground will be moist to within an inch of the surface, and as it is only necessary to sow the grain deep enough to get it in moist ground, the grain is up in a week, nice and even, and keeps growing right along until harvest, when from forty to forty-eight bushels of wheat and eighty to one hundred bushels of oats are ordinary yields. This beats the old slipshod methods of putting indifferent work on a large number of acres and getting from fifteen to twenty-two bushels per acre. The harrowing after every fall of moisture is the main point, as it keeps the moisture and weeds where they belong—down. Where there is a patch of buckwheat or stink weed, I stroll over about one evening a week with a hoe and a can of gopher poison. If we get a rain heavy enough to cake the ground before the grain is eight inches high, I harrow the grain.

## Breaking Methods

In breaking, I plow in May from four to six inches deep and pack the same day, then at the close of the

and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of flax per acre, opening the drill about 20 per cent. to allow for the swelling after treating for smut.

A good summer-fallow or breaking will average twice as high a yield as any other method of farming, and the same cost of seeding and harvesting. One extra good year this first-class cultivation raised 52 bushels of wheat, 130 bushels of oats, 86 bushels of barley and 29 bushels of flax per acre. The one drawback is that the crop is liable to be frozen in a wet year, but years like last year was in this district, the wheat averaged 22 bushels, and when the crop froze in 1911, I had 5,500 bushels of feed wheat from 250 acres, and this wheat stood in the shock all winter and there was considerable loss from birds and stock getting in.

## Kill the Gopher

By carrying a small pail of poisoned grain on whatever implement you are using and dropping a few kernels at each fresh gopher hole you come across, or follow each gopher you see to his hole and leave him a feed, you get rid of this pest on the cultivated land. Then go around the outside of the crop and put poison on the snow that generally comes in April. Do the same one evening a week and poison any hole that shows signs of being inhabited by a newcomer from vacant land adjoining. Two or three dollars' worth of poison used this way will practically eliminate waste from this source. I rake the shock rows right after threshing, and get several loads of good hog

rained before I got it all harrowed once, and then I had to start over it again, not as most people seem to think, to level the ground, but to form that all-important mulch.

## THE UNDERDOG.

Alberta.

## SUCCESS WITH RYE GRASS

I have been growing Western Rye grass for fifteen or sixteen years, and find it is the most suitable for my land, which is a light soil. I have also tried several ways of seeding the grass. I find that in seeding with a nurse crop, if the crop gets a good start and is fairly heavy, the young grass plant is rather weak, not getting much moisture nor sunshine, and if the fall be dry it has a hard time to pull thru. Then if you sow it all alone on shallow plowing, as is often suggested, the wind often cuts the tender plant off. I tried a scheme of my own some years ago, and since then I have never failed to get a good catch. In the early spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground one or two inches, I sow the rye grass with a disc seeder on the field that needs summerfallowing. You are always sure of moisture to germinate all the seed at this time, and never afraid of the wind—our worst enemy—as the stubble protects the plant. This field will make good pasture the first summer, or you can mow often to keep down weeds and it will give you a good crop of hay the following year. It has never failed with me, and all kinds of stock are fond of it. From 12 to 14 pounds of seed per acre is about right. It is easy to cure and easy to thresh for seed. If the seed is good it will run out of the seeder without mixing with other grain.

GEO. GORDON.

Oak Lake, Man.

## WESTERN RYE ON ALKALI GROUND

I have been growing Western Rye grass for several years. My object was to test it out on land that had too much alkali to grow a crop of grain. My method was to seed down a few small patches in the cultivated fields where the grain had failed to grow the previous year, and the result was a surprise. I found the soil that was not too strong with alkali grew a splendid crop of hay. I was so encouraged with it as pasture and hay that I seeded twenty-five acres. That was four years ago. The following year I threshed and sold about five hundred dollars' worth of seed, most of it to one of our large seed houses, and have been growing and selling seed every year since. I find that it pays well in dollars and cents, besides putting the soil in good shape for grain, especially the alkali spots. I would just say right here, never summerfallow land that is impregnated with alkali. The capillary action brings the alkali from the subsoil and leaves it just where it will be absorbed by the next year's plants. My plan in growing Western Rye grass is to plow the ground as soon as possible after oats and barley are in, harrow down fine, sow broadcast without a nurse crop, harrow twice or three times, and if you have enough moisture to germinate the seed you do not need to worry about a good catch. As a rule I find quite a lot of pigweed the first summer, but it is a small job to get rid of that. Run the mower over it just before harvest, leave the weeds lying where they fall, and that ends the trouble as well as providing a mulch for the grass. I would just like to say that I do not consider Western Rye has anything like the feed value that alfalfa contains, but it is so very much easier to grow and thrives on soil where alfalfa would be a total failure.

JOHN G. CORBETT.

Goodlands, Man.



Alfalfa planted in rows and cultivated will give splendid returns and, in certain districts, produce seed profitably

rainy season double disc, pack and harrow; then after harvest double disc angling and harrow twice. Ground treated this way, but only worked when moist, will raise a bumper crop. In regard to depth of seeding, I find the shallower the seed is sown the quicker it gets the necessary warmth to germinate evenly, provided the seed is down to damp ground. On indifferent cultivation it is impossible to get good results, as part of the seed is on damp ground and germinates promptly and the balance waits for a rain to start it; then when the first lot is ready to harvest the second lot is about a foot shorter and just in the milk. By the time the second lot is ready to harvest, about one-third of the first lot is scattered on the ground. This reduces the yield considerably, as the second lot generally shrinks and lowers the grade. I would not recommend sowing deeper than two inches in any case. I sow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat, 3 bushels of oats,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of barley

feed, and this increases the yield as it saves considerable hog feed. The screenings from around the setting when the thresher is gone, gathered up in a wagon box and put near the hen house make good scratching and feed for the poultry.

In regard to putting crops on stubble after a summerfallow crop, I find harrowing the stubble crossways and then lengthways and then drilling crossways and harrowing lengthways works up a fair seed bed and cultivates the ground enough to conserve what moisture there is to start the seed. This should be done before you seed the summer-fallowed land, because if you leave it to the last the moisture will be gone and your crop a failure, except in a wet year. The main point in this dry district is to plow deep to get a good layer of moisture-absorbing and moisture-retaining soil, and then keep the moisture there by constant harrowing after rains. I have had to harrow a piece of ground twice in a week, as it



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## ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT EDWELL

A well attended meeting of Edwell Union No. 53 was held in the local schoolhouse on Wednesday, January 27, with the president, J. Comer, in the chair, to receive the reports of the delegates to the annual convention. The union is to be congratulated on the fact that some of the young members are commencing to take a live part in its affairs, and Jack Marles, who was one of the delegates, gave a very interesting report of part of the proceedings, and some of his observations were very lucid and to the point. The secretary reported on the results of the various resolutions presented to the convention, and commented thereon. He also enlivened the meeting with some descriptions of various persons taking part, closing his remarks with an excursus on the duties of the local directors, as exemplified at a special meeting of local secretaries at Edmonton, under the chairmanship of the general secretary.

An appeal was made to all farmers in the district to fall into line and join, so that this local—which stands twenty-sixth in order of number of members out of 173 in the Red Deer constituency—shall be the most successful in the district in 1915.

The secretary was instructed to ask D. Buckingham to attend one of the meetings and give an address, also some pointers on organization and other matters of interest to the union. The secretary was also instructed to write for copies of the report on agricultural credits from the Department of Agriculture for distribution to members, also some copies of the memorial card to the late president.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, February 10, when it is hoped a paper will be contributed by a member of a neighboring local, and it is hoped that members and friends will make a special effort to attend.

## AWAKENING AT RAYMOND

The following extracts from a very interesting letter from J. U. Allred, of Raymond, are submitted:

Kindly permit me to take this means of reminding you that there has been some awakening of the interest in the U.F.A. at Raymond. For a number of years we have been in a disorganized condition here, and our interests and efforts have not been those of an effectual, live organization. I am pleased to report, however, that on January 11 our local union was re-organized, and we hope to be able to consolidate our interests and perfect our organization so that we can join hands and forces with the great organization of farmers in Alberta, for any and all causes that would be to our temporal and social improvement. Allow me, for a local organization, to express our appreciation for your many favors and the information which you have given us in the past. We expect to increase our membership until we include a goodly number of the active farmers and producers of this district.

## ALSASK LOCAL ORGANIZED

On January 12, a U.F.A. local was organized west of Alsask, to be known as the Alsask local, of which Alfred Anderson is president, and Godfrey Saunders, secretary. It was arranged to meet every two weeks during the winter at different members' houses, as it was considered that this would tend to increase the social life of the community. The next meeting was held at W. Green's, on January 26, and was well attended. A paper on "Trees, and their value to the prairie farmer," was read by the secretary, and was well received. The ladies are discussing as to whether or not they will join as members of the Alsask local or form an auxiliary.

The question of a local market to be held in Alsask weekly, was brought

up and as a result there is to be a joint meeting of the town council, the Alsask and surrounding locals, and agricultural societies to take up this matter.

The question of a grade crossing at the depot for the side track was brought up, and as this is a vital matter not only to the locals, but to the townspeople as well, the secretary was instructed to draw up and circulate a petition to be forwarded to the C.N.R.

At the conclusion of the business session a social evening was held, which was thoroughly enjoyed. This latter feature will be continued all thru the winter months.

## CHEERFUL IN ADVERSITY

We have received the sum of \$18.30 for the Belgian Relief Fund from the Rolling Green Union No. 244, thru their secretary, John Green. This amount represents the proceeds of a dance held in the U.F.A. hall on February 5. The secretary explains that the amount would have been larger but for the bad state of the weather, which spoilt the attendance. The union has started the new year by ordering eight carloads of hay and 100 lbs. of formalin, with expectations of considerably more before the spring. To help cheer the people up during the hard times due to crop failure, dances are being held in the U.F.A. hall every two weeks. The membership of this union at present is 28. The secretary reports that the union won a piano in a newspaper competition last July, but same has not yet been delivered. The members still have hopes, however, and are looking forward to making good use of it when it does arrive.

## NEW UNION CO-OPERATING

One of our new unions is Twin Creek Union No. 689, with Oscar Eliason, secretary. A special meeting of the union has been called for February 19, to take orders for wire and machinery, also for coal oil.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS LECTURING

Claysmore Union No. 660 held a pleasant social evening on January 29, with Wm. Robinson, vice-president, in the chair. An interesting address was given by E. A. Howes, of Vermilion Agricultural School, on the benefits of using pure seed. Mr. Howes expressed a wish that some of the farmers in the district would try the growing of peas during the coming season for hog pasture, together with oats for green feed. H. W. Scott, manager of the Demonstration Farm, gave an address in favor of mixed farming. The secretary states that the address was a "clear and convincing argument" but the report confines itself entirely to the old adage about not having all one's eggs in one basket. I think there were very few farmers that were not convinced long ago, if they ever needed convincing, that mixed farming was the best kind of farming to follow, provided that markets were right. We hope that Mr. Scott did not forget to deal with this side of the question, for even mixed farming is not all it is cracked up to be, if it costs more to feed your stock than you can sell it for when finished.

Among other items on the program were a reading from Drummond's "Habitant," also items by Miss Witherbe, Arthur Wharry and Geo. Rutherford. The ladies of the district provided a lunch and the evening wound up with a short dance. The union has just ordered a car of tamarac posts.

## DOINGS AT BERRYWATER

The following report is to hand from Berrywater Union No. 195: The annual meeting of the union was held on Saturday, Dec. 19, with a good attendance. D. B. Simms was elected president; Hugh Baden, vice-president, and P. J. Haslam, secretary-treasurer. The business of the meeting included a report on co-operative buying of coal oil

and plow shares. A discussion took place on the improved marketing of our grain and the fortnightly holding of debates. Francis Baden was chosen as delegate to the convention at Edmonton.

On Friday, January 16, a successful box social and dance was held for the purpose of raising funds to send the delegate to Edmonton. Mr. Simms was in the chair. The program was opened by an interesting address on "Co-operation" by the Manager of the Vulcan Farmers' Co-operative Company, followed by a short program of music given by local talent. This was followed by a sale of boxes, Mr. Rebbe acting as auctioneer. Twenty-one boxes were disposed of, realizing \$32.00. Lunches were served to those not buying baskets at 25c apiece. The meeting ended with a dance.

## BUILDING A HALL

Minot Union No. 416 reports a meeting held on January 16. It was decided to hold a basket social and dance in one of the neighboring school houses, the funds derived from this to be applied to the U.F.A. hall about to be built at Bulwark. The basket social and dance was held on February 3, and was a great success, a nice sum of money being realized towards the hall.

At a regular meeting held on Feb. 6, orders for plow shares were taken by the secretary amounting to nearly \$100. Arrangements were also made for raising the balance of the money for the lumber which it was anticipated would be used in the building of the U.F.A. hall. Something like \$80 was promised right at the meeting, and as there were quite a few members absent, it was anticipated that there would be no difficulty in raising the rest of the money. About \$150 is needed, as it is anticipated that 7,500 feet of lumber will be required. It was further decided to bond the secretary-treasurer in the sum of \$1,000.

## FROM PARADISE VALLEY

We are glad to hear again from J. P. Swayne, of Paradise Valley, who has recently taken over the secretaryship of Winona Union No. 161. What is better still, Mr. Swayne sends in membership dues for 38 members, which, I believe, is easily above the average for this union. The union recently held an oyster supper which probably accounts for the large number of members secured. A number of toasts were given which were responded to, and there was also a very fine program consisting of a number of musical selections, etc.

## CAMROSE CO-OPERATING

From Camrose Union No. 575 we have another encouraging report. At the annual meeting, held on January 2, five new members were secured and eight others have been added since. Some of the old members have not, as yet, paid up, but will undoubtedly do so before long. The union now has sixty members on the books and the secretary says that all of these have been secured thru the union taking up co-operative buying. Membership dues were sent in for thirty-five members, the remittance being very acceptable. The union is in favor of having farmers' representatives in legislatures.

## BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

A meeting of Alsask Local No. 696 was held at Peter Young's on February 9. The question of the railway crossing was brought up and the secretary stated that as there were several points at which the crossing might be put in, he would prefer to have another member to help decide the question, as definiteness in any petition was most essential. It was moved by Peter Young, seconded by J. Young, that the secretary choose his co-worker. The secretary chose J. Young. Regarding the market day in Alsask, the committee appointed for

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . . . Ranfurly  
 Edmonton—George Long . . . . . Nameo  
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . . . Strome  
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . . . Cowley  
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . . . Beddington  
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . . . Stettler  
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . . . Jenner

that purpose announced that a meeting was to be held in Alsask, on the 22nd instant to meet the town council and discuss the proposition. It was suggested by R. T. Young that we ought to take some steps regarding the improvement of the cemetery, which was in bad need of attention. Mr. Young moved that the president, vice-president and directors be appointed a committee to interview the council on this matter and see what could be done. This was seconded by the secretary. The approach to the town was then discussed, and it was moved by R. T. Young and seconded by P. Young that the committee on the cemetery take this up with the council also. The ladies arranged to meet at W. Green's on the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., to arrange for the formation of an auxiliary. The next meeting is to be held at J. Young's (18-27-1) on Tuesday, 23rd inst.

After the meeting adjourned, a most enjoyable musical program was held. Our worthy mayor gave a most instructive address on "Agricultural Credits." He pointed out that the big corporations were able to get almost unlimited credit, as they employed lawyers who could present their needs in the best way, and until the farmers combined and followed the same methods they could get no credit. The banks required such unwarrantable security for loans that it was impossible for a poor man to get a loan at all. Leave partyism alone, and choose a man who will work for the farmers. There were seventy-five ladies and gentlemen present.

## AT REGINA CONVENTION

The Central Secretary was at Regina last week in attendance at the annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The reports of the Saskatchewan Convention and Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting have already appeared, or will be found on another page. It may be possible to write our impressions of these meetings at another time, meanwhile we can thoroughly recommend that the reports of these meetings be given attention by our members.

## NEW UNIONS ORGANIZED

A new union has been organized at Ferintosh, with Olaf Hansen as president and J. L. Berger as secretary-treasurer. The latter has remitted membership dues of \$12.25 for twenty-six members.

## A SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL

Still another new union whose organization has recently been reported is the Battle Lake Union No. 693, organized with the assistance of P. Edlabb, of Westeros. Most of the members are Scandinavians and cannot speak English. Mr. Edlabb was able to address them in their own language and give them some idea of the work of the U.F.A. The union completed its organization on January 30.

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged . . . \$1,067.40  
 Letts Union No. 405 . . . . . 11.50  
 Butze Union No. 613 . . . . . 30.00  
 Stainsleigh Union No. 157 . . . . . 6.00  
 Rolling Green Union No. 244 . . . . . 18.30  
 \$1,133.20

## RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged . . . \$187.10  
 Battle Bend Union No. 683 . . . . . 84.25  
 \$271.35

## PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged . . . \$58.05  
 Butze Union No. 613 . . . . . 14.00  
 Crocus Plains Union No. 444 . . . . . 26.65  
 \$98.70



OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie
	Virden
	Culross
	Oakville
	Winnipeg

### LORNDALE DOING WELL

W. J. Witter, secretary of the Lornedale Grain Growers' Association, writes: Just a word about Lornedale. We are getting a revival in our local association. Our last meeting was on January 29, when we had the pleasure of receiving the report of the delegates to the Brandon convention, also adding eighteen more members, of whom five were ladies, making a total of thirty-two and some more to come. We also made arrangements for a carload of seed oats, and a social on February 26. We have asked Mrs. F. J. Dixon to give an address.

### A SHORTAGE AT DEEPPDALE

T. H. Ward, president of the Deepdale Grain Growers' Association, in a communication under date of January 20, says: The Deepdale branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on January 8, at the Caronbrook school house, and it was well attended. Now, in speaking about the past year, I must say that the financial part of the business conducted has not been just as satisfactory as it might have been. We have not as yet been able to go far in co-operative buying. Last year we joined hands with Silverwood in buying a carload of flour and also apples, but for some reason the car of flour turned out short some twelve sacks, and a good many members objected to making up the amount represented by our half of the shortage, and this has caused a good deal of friction, so you see practically our first venture has turned out a good deal of a failure. However, we are trying to find out how the shortage occurred and hope finally to place the blame where it rightly belongs.

This has been very unfortunate, as a great many members are holding aloof until the matter is finally straightened up. We had thirty members on the roll, which was very gratifying, and I am sure Mr. McCuish would be very pleased to note this fact, as our branch was the first one he organized. Now, in passing on to the coming year, I wish to say the management is practically the same as last year, except the secretary-treasurer. The officers are: President, T. H. Ward; vice-president, Jas. Acheson; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Argent; directors, G. R. Ward, R. Rae, C. Charbeneau, J. W. McIntyre, W. Graham and T. Cheavins.

The meeting was unanimous in selecting R. Rae to attend the Brandon convention. The agricultural teacher, Mr. Thompson, of the Roblin Consolidated School District, gave us a very interesting talk on practical farming methods, which was very well elucidated and much appreciated. Vice-president Jas. Acheson addressed the meeting on the tariff question, and it is safe to say that if the farmer had a majority of representatives like J. A., that we would soon have laws of equality to all and special privileges to none. After this the meeting adjourned, all intent on a cleaner and more progressive sheet for the coming year.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT INWOOD

On Friday, January 29, the Inwood branch of the Grain Growers' Association had the pleasure of a visit from J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Central Association, and a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cossettes Hall. The president of the branch, T. Mitchell, opened the meeting with a short address on the aims and objects of the local branch, and an appeal for more members.

Mr. Wood, in the course of a very sincere and forcible speech, covered much ground, and his audience was with him right along. He gave a brief history of the association, of the struggles they had in the old days, and the reward they were reaping in the present. He spoke of the good work being done by

Central, and urged members to be loyal to their association, because it is only thru organization that they can hope to deal with the many snares and pitfalls which it is the lot of the farmer to fall into.

Mr. Wood then touched on the newly adopted plan of rates for seed grain, in fact he covered practically the whole field of subjects with which the Grain Growers have identified themselves. At the close of the meeting a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wood for the great assistance he had given the branch.

From Vider Grain Growers' Association comes the following: Enclosed please find \$9.58 due Central. We had our annual meeting on February 6, and up to date eighteen members have paid up their dues. There has been a change of officers, and we hope to show more work this year than last. It will be impossible to hold our annual meeting on time, as so many of our members are in the fishing business during that time. We have decided to hold more meetings in the future, and have a program to draw better attendance. Trusting that you will help us in every way possible. I am, yours truly,

ROWLEY FREDERICKSON,  
Secretary-treasurer.

The Strathclair Branch holds a banquet on the evening of February 26. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central branch, will give an address on "Co-operation and Organization."

### HOW TO PREVENT CO-OPERATION And Keep Branches From Being Successful

(Contributed)

For the sake of those interested, we give the approved method. In the first place, don't think; it takes time, and may give you a headache and is sure to make you dissatisfied with present conditions. Then be sure you know it all and so don't attend meetings nor discuss the subject with your neighbor, for he may know more than you do, and then you will get mad. Don't read the papers bearing on the question, especially don't subscribe for The Grain Growers' Guide, for if you do you might change your mind. If, however, your neighbors organize a local to improve home conditions, laugh at them, for they are ignorant and don't know any better. Never join them in buying to get a better price on account of large orders, and the jobbers and middlemen will congratulate you on your good sense, because you are helping them maintain their business and assist in keeping a large number of salesmen travelling to your town who otherwise would be out of work and not able to support themselves.

If local branch members want to support a co-operative elevator or other co-operative enterprise, discourage it by all means, because they are inexperienced and might make a mistake. If, however, they persist in going ahead, then go to the old line business houses and tell them that if they will pay a few cents more you will give them your business. In that way you can prove that co-operation is a fake and show them that you are ahead financially by doing otherwise, and, of course, whatever you are the gainer you will spend in building up the community.

### Banking

If your local co-operative creamery, elevator, or other institution happens to need a little more money than they have on hand during the busy season and want to make a loan from the bank, go to the banker and tell him to be very careful in making such loans, because the farmers never assisted in building up the banking institution, and, anyway, they have all the money they need and if they should happen to

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Arison	Gilbert Plains

get prosperous thru co-operation they might start their own bank. The stockholders and officers of your bank will be very grateful to you for the interest you have shown in protecting their interests.

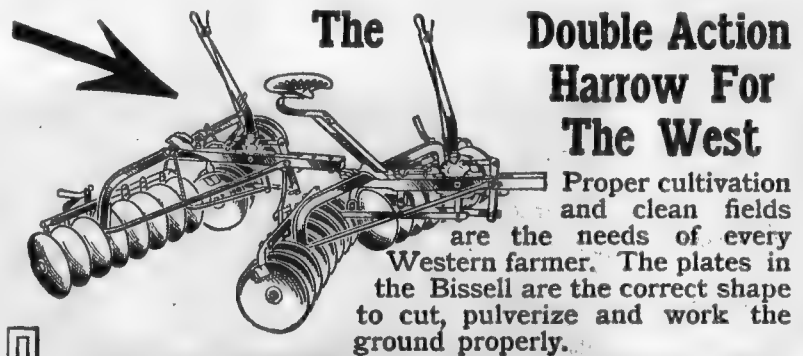
If the organizer for a farmers' organization comes into your territory and wants to have the use of a hall over which you have something to say, be sure to ask him a good stiff price for the use of such hall, and if he wants you to advertise a meeting for him or to take him from one meeting place to another, make sure that your time is worth \$10 a day. If he wants to stay with you over night, be sure to give him the poorest quarters you have and charge him a metropolitan price.

In that way you will soon be able to discourage the organizer as well as the organization that sent him there, because they cannot afford the heavy expense, and the people of your community will be saved from listening to any strange doctrines that the organizer might advance.

If in spite of your efforts local branches are being organized, you might appeal to your agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes and better farming associations, and ask that they

send speakers into your territory and demonstrate to the farmers that what they need is not organization for the purpose of marketing, but if they want more money for their labor they must produce twice as much as they did the year before. These men are experienced in that line, and will be able to convince your neighbors that organization is all wrong, and that if they feel that they must have organization, make it just social affairs, such as farm clubs where the farmers and their wives and children can meet and listen to speeches by professional spouters, and in that way broaden their education; but never allow them to discuss the marketing end of the farmers' business, because that is already too well taken care of by the other fellows and need not be interfered with by the farmers.

If, in spite of all your efforts, they still persist in keeping up their local and apparently do good business to the satisfaction of all, then you had better sell out and go to some place where the people are more intelligent and don't believe in organization; for if you don't, before you know it you will get into their ways, and the "big interests" will no longer receive your money, and eventually might have to get out and work.



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## The Life of John Bright

By R. Barry O'Brien

John Bright, the great English statesman, was one of the fathers of Free Trade in Great Britain. He it was who helped Cobden form the Anti-Corn Law League over seventy years ago. His matchless oratory, his unimpeachable integrity, and his intense passion for the welfare of the common people made Bright an invincible force against the powers of privilege. He was one of the few great public men who never sought an office, but fought in the ranks of the common people. By many he is regarded as the greatest Englishman of the past hundred years, and certainly he was the greatest moral force of his generation. This book is written by one of Bright's Irish friends and gives a fairly good account of the great reformer's life. The book contains 477 pages. Printed on good paper in large type, and contains an excellent photograph of Bright in the frontispiece. 35c

## The Life of Richard Cobden

By John Morley

Richard Cobden was the man who, with John Bright, brought Free Trade to England, and Lord Morley is one of the greatest writers England has ever produced. With such a subject and such an author it is needless to say that this book is a splendid piece of literature, as well as an accurate and authoritative life of the great reformer. The book contains 472 pages, with a photograph of Cobden in the frontispiece. Bound in blue board covers. Postpaid 35c

## Photographs of Cobden and Bright

This is a reproduction of two separate choice photographs of Richard Cobden and John Bright. It also contains a reproduction of one of the original illustrated membership certificates of the Anti-Corn Law League, which broke down the protective tariff walls in Great Britain seventy years ago. The three photos are grouped in one and make a splendid picture for framing, the whole being the size of one of The Guide pages. Any Free Trader would be glad to have this picture in his home. It is packed in a strong mailing tube, and guaranteed to reach the purchaser in good condition. Postpaid 25c

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



# Home Economics Convention

Many subjects of interest to farm women discussed at Convention of Home Economics Societies held at the Manitoba Agricultural College

The granting of the request of certain members of the Home Economics Societies for the appointment of an advisory board, on which there should be representatives appointed by the women assembled in convention, was the most important feature of the gathering. This board is to be composed of the Minister of Agriculture or his deputy, the president of the College, and the senior Home Economics lecturer, together with three representatives from the societies, to be appointed in the convention annually. The representatives for the coming year are: Mrs. Speechly, Pilot Mound; Mrs. Hunt, Benito, and Mrs. Cooper, Minnedosa.

The convention, which was held in the College residence, began on the morning of Tuesday, February 16, and continued until the evening of the 17th, thru four busy sessions, crammed with interesting and instructive addresses.

Following President Black's very cordial address of welcome, Mrs. Salisbury spoke briefly on the work of the Home Economics societies during the past year.

Nine new societies have come into being, bringing the number actually listed up to twenty-three, and the membership to 1,675.

## Useful Work Accomplished

The work of these societies is widely varied, including the establishment of rest rooms by ten societies, improvement of cemeteries, organization of magazine circles, assisting unemployed girls to find homes in the country, introducing the curfew bell, encouraging country fairs and the lighting of town streets. Swan River and Oak Lake are maintaining well-equipped libraries, and Pilot Mound is conducting sewing classes for girls. A great many of the societies are helping most generously with the various patriotic funds and relief work.

The Extension Department of the College has paid out \$309.75 in grants to the Home Economics Societies. During the past year a library, consisting of two hundred and forty volumes representing forty different subjects, has been purchased for the use of the Home Economics Societies. Two or three volumes at a time are sent out to any society upon the request of the secretary, and these may be kept for two months, with the privilege of renewing for another two months.

During the year many of the clubs have been taking up correspondence courses in home nursing. In the coming year the subjects of the correspondence courses will be the theory of foods and the principles of cooking and plain sewing. There are now at the disposal of the societies four circulating libraries containing from twelve to fifteen volumes each.

Miss Gowsell, speaking on the Field Work of the college expressed her pleasure in meeting again many of the women whom she had visited in their societies. She explained that special courses on literature, home nursing, personal hygiene, cooking, study of

foods, sewing and laundry work were now available for the use of the societies.

Miss J. F. Yeman, Souris High School, spoke on the relation of the Home Economics Societies to the school. She suggested that they take the school grounds under their care, see to their beautification, to the sanitation, ventilation and water supply of the school building and be prepared on every occasion to uphold the hands of the teacher.

Since many schools lacked the equipment for teaching cooking and sewing Miss Yeman said she thought that instruction might be given in these things in the home, and the children given credit for it upon the mothers reporting to the teacher.

## Victorian Order of Nurses

The visitors to the convention had the rare privilege of hearing Miss Mary A. McKenzie, of Ottawa, explain the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses beginning with its organization by Lady Aberdeen in 1897 as a jubilee offering to the late Queen Victoria. So greatly was the queen pleased with this offering that she granted this organization a Royal Charter which, in its anticipation of possible emergencies and principle of self-government, has proved itself a masterly conception.

At the outset Miss McKenzie stated the objects of this society to be four-

a nurse is secured for a rural district. First it would be wise to communicate with the Headquarters, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, Ont., asking for their co-operation.

To carry on this work it is necessary to elect a local board of management, and this is best done at a large public meeting of the people concerned. This board has complete power to fix the membership fee for the order in that district, which varies from one to ten dollars a year, and to draft its own by-laws, also settling the fees which shall be charged for attendance of this nurse upon people fully competent to pay.

The cost of maintaining one of these nurses for a year is about eight or nine hundred dollars. The nurse receives forty-five dollars a month and her board. There is an initial expense of seventeen dollars for a properly equipped bag and a very small cost for gauze, cotton and dressings.

The sources of revenue are the membership fees, the fees charged for the nurse's services when people can afford to pay, annual subscriptions from fraternal societies and grants from the municipality. To make smooth the way of the beginner the Victorian Order of Nurses is prepared to make up to the Board of Management any deficit in their funds at the end of the year, the money to be paid from the Duchess of Connaught Fund.

tracts the local officers have complete jurisdiction and that there has lately been appointed an advisory committee of seventeen women from the various districts, with whom he can consult concerning the policy of the institutes.

The work covered by this very large body of organized women is naturally very diversified, including household matters, the whole big field of school improvement, civic improvements, social centres, libraries, rest rooms and local charities.

In his address on Rural Economics Mr. Putnam explained what was being done in Ontario in the way of short courses, in giving extension lectures and demonstrations in home economics and sewing, a small charge being made for these lectures originally, which has since been discontinued.

A paper prepared by Mrs. Howden, of Neepawa, on Idealism, was read by Mrs. Harrison of that place. It pointed the way very briefly and beautifully to the idealization of the common things of life.

Mrs. M. Cooper, of Minnedosa, gave the story of the ups and downs of their rest room, or more properly the downs and ups of it, since the first year's deficit of thirteen dollars has been changed within the past year to a credit of fifty-five dollars.

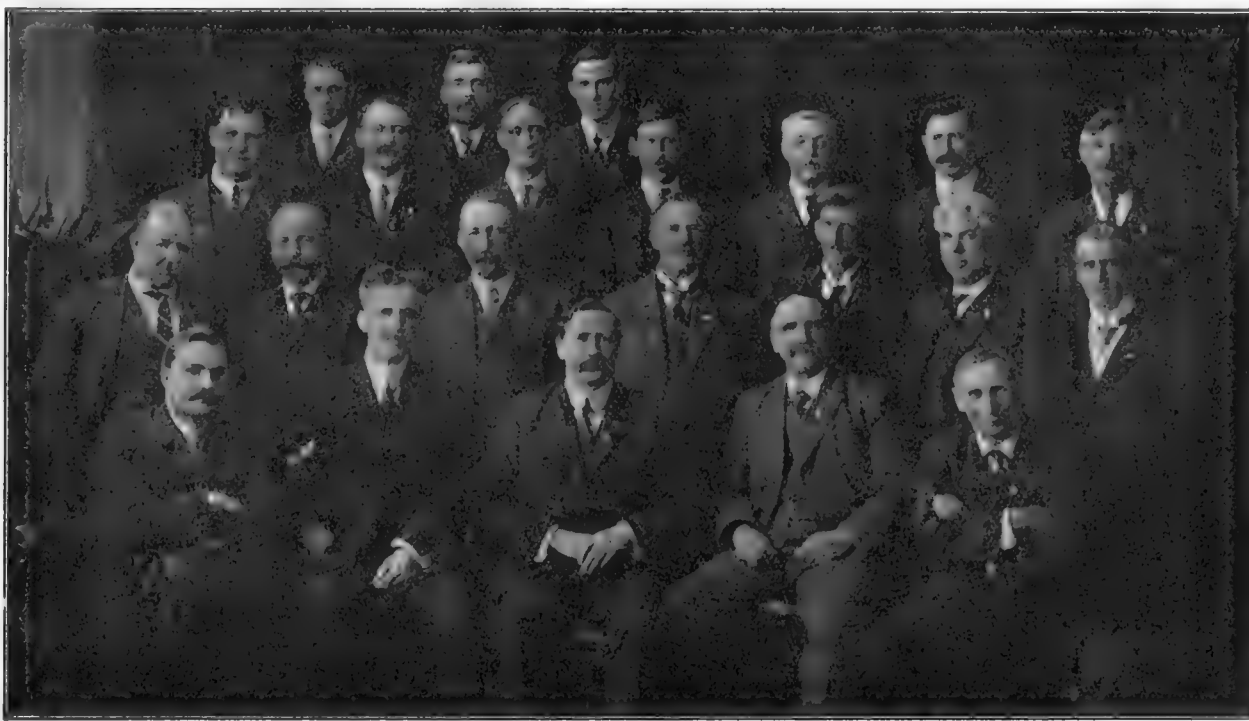
The influence upon the children and neighborhood of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs being organized by the extension department of the college was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Hunt, of Benito. She emphasized particularly the tendency of these clubs to develop independence and self-reliance on the part of the children, besides giving them a wholesome respect for the profession of agriculture.

The judicious selection of material for clothing was the subject of a lecture and demonstration by Miss M. Kennedy, professor of household arts, Manitoba Agricultural College. Miss Kennedy adorned the moral of the tale of the iniquities of manufacturers in the matter of adulteration of cloth by bringing to the meeting samples of three pieces of cloth sold to her by a clerk in a store as pure wool, which were wool and cotton or shoddy

and cotton. She showed how, by unravelling the edge of a piece of cloth and breaking off the threads, one could tell the nature of the fibre used in the weaving of it. The cotton thread when untwisted and pulled hard between the fingers breaks off short, while the woollen thread stretches. It is a common practice of manufacturers to use a cotton warp and a wool wool in the manufacture of cloth, in order to economize, but the purchaser should see when she pays the price of pure wool that the fabric is all wool. Cotton was adulterated by the use of sizing which was used to fill up the holes in a loosely woven material, making it seem quite fine until washed, when it went like a rag.

Mrs. A. Beatty, of Winnipeg, dealing with the domestic help problem, particularly as it related to rural districts, tactfully refrained from laying the

Continued on Page 34



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1915

From left to right, back row—T. M. Eddy, Bethune; J. L. Rooks, Togo, and R. M. Johnson, Eastview.  
Third row—M. P. Reddy, Rouleau; Frank Burton, Vanguard; W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie; G. E. Noddle, Lampman; W. T. Hall, Surbiton; C. O. A. Travis, Govan; F. M. Redman, Grenfell.  
Second row—C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Theo. Saloe, Langham; J. F. Reid, Oradella; W. H. Bonasley, Balbock; J. W. Easton, Moosemin; T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; and W. J. Thompson, Warman.  
Front row—C. A. Dunning, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Poreival, and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.

fold. First to supply thoroughly trained nurses for the very poor and moderately well-off at prices which they could afford to pay; second, the establishment of local boards to look after the engaging and financing of a district nurse; third, to set a high standard of competence in this special division of nursing; fourth the establishment of small hospitals and nursing homes.

In speaking on the third of these objects, the setting of a high standard of efficiency, Miss McKenzie scored very severely the usual hospital training, which sent its graduates out equipped for only institutional nursing, and under which system they were worked unreasonably hard, because what the institutions wanted most of all was cheap nursing.

## How to Get a Nurse

In conclusion Miss McKenzie explained in detail the process by which

The work of these nurses consists in visiting expectant mothers and advising them concerning their diet and any dangerous symptoms, keeping an eye on the babies all thru that difficult first year of their lives and as well to nurse cases of illness and render first aid in the event of accidents.

## Institute Work in Ontario

George A. Putnam, who has been superintendent of institutes for the province of Ontario for the past eleven years, gave two addresses dealing with the work and progress of the institutes and with the teaching of Rural Economics.

Mr. Putnam enjoys the distinction of being the official head of about 850 institutes, boasting a membership of 30,000 women. He explained, however, that the province is divided up into districts and that within these dis-



# Farmers' Week at Winnipeg

Manitoba Agricultural Societies Hold Successful Convention

"Farmers' week" at the Manitoba Agricultural College is always looked forward to with feelings of pleasant anticipation by all those in any way connected with agricultural work thruout the province. The week is a busy one for everyone concerned, and this year no less than five different societies or associations were in session during this period. In addition to the regular sessions for the various delegates, special lectures and demonstrations were given by members of the college faculty and staff, all of which were much appreciated by those in attendance. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, February 16 and 17, the meetings of the delegates of the Home Economics Societies took place, while at the same time the Beekeepers' Association was in session. On Wednesday, February 17, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association held their annual meetings. On Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18, the delegates from the Agricultural Societies met in convention, while on the Thursday and Friday, February 18 and 19, the Manitoba Horticultural Association held its annual meetings.

The Agricultural Societies convention was extremely well attended this year. Over 135 delegates were present, and the interest taken in the proceedings was very keen. The question of improving market conditions was particularly interesting, and it was evident from the discussion which the question of new laid egg prices occasioned that the farmers were fully alive to the spread which existed between the price paid to the producer on the farms and by the ultimate consumer in the cities.

## Corn as a Substitute for Oats

A very interesting and valuable address was given to the farmers attending the recent conventions at the Manitoba Agricultural College by Prof. E. Ward Jones, on the value of farm feeds. The speaker confined himself specially to workhorse rations. Taking the horse to weigh in the vicinity of 1,500 lbs., he said that it is known by experience that a horse doing hard work on a Manitoba farm requires 1½ gallons of oats three times per day. This equals 19 lbs., together with about 18 lbs. of good clean hay, and is the standard horse feed in Manitoba. According to prices this year it is found that corn can supplement up to half the grain ration and at the same time materially cheapen the food, there being only 34 pounds of oats in a bushel and 56 pounds in a bushel of corn; 9½ pounds of corn with 9½ pounds of bran make slightly better feed than 19 pounds of oats, and is according to prices quoted today 8 cents cheaper per horse per day. On a farm where ten horses are working, this means about \$24 per month and for five months' work would mean a saving of \$120. One-quarter of the oat ration could be supplemented with bran, greatly reducing the cost and at the same time improving the feed.

To get the value of corn multiply the price of oats by 56 and divide by 34. Taking oat prices today at 67 cents, it would pay to make up half the ration with corn at the price of anything less than \$1.10 per bushel. Bran is worth as much as oats per pound up to quarter the ration with oats, and up to half the ration with corn.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

We get a great many letters in our office asking us to send out our catalog and price list on various articles. This is due to a misunderstanding. The Guide does not sell anything except subscriptions to the paper and books thru the Book Department. Our readers evidently confuse The Guide with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw. These two organizations are the ones to write for prices on various commodities. If our readers will bear this in mind it will save us a great deal of correspondence.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Owing to climatic conditions the livestock of Manitoba gets presented with too great a contrast between summer and winter feeding.

## Grass Natural Fodder

Grass is the natural feed of a farm animal, and this should be imitated as much as possible during the winter time. Especially as regards pregnant and young cattle. Dry hard feeding produces dry hard flesh, and young animals when born under these conditions are not so strong as when the parent gets a fair quantity of succulent feeding.

A colt in the barns at the college has been fed on alfalfa only, for some time, and the attention of the audience was drawn to its condition. Professor Jones specially mentioned that every farm should have a quantity of corn fodder, as this contained a considerable proportion of water and compensated to some extent for natural feeding. Red clover was not quite so good as alfalfa.

Ensilage, because of the amount of water, was a splendid food for cattle, but it was not for horses or brood mares. Flax seed is too rich unless as a sort of tonic.

## The Meetings

The Wednesday afternoon meeting was an extremely crowded one, many delegates having to stand while listening eagerly to the speakers. After the registration of delegates, the report of the secretary, L. T. Newton, was read. Following this, G. A. Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in the province of Ontario, spoke concerning the work which is done in these clubs in Ontario. Generally speaking, work is done largely along the lines followed by the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba today. Mr. Putnam emphasized, however, that matters of a political nature should not be discussed.

## Organization

There was a general discussion on missionary work in outlying districts. Several reports were heard from districts in which this work has been carried on, particularly in Springfield, Swan River and Birtle. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, spoke of the efforts in his district to adjust marketing conditions. Mr. Acheson, of the C.P.R., spoke, saying that it was in the interests of the railroads to have contented, prosperous farmers along their right-of-way, that they were doing all they could to create a perfect understanding one with the other. President Black, speaking later, said agricultural societies have two functions, holding a local fair and to promote agriculture thruout the locality. When the Agricultural Societies' Act was amended the clause making it compulsory for societies, in order to have the grant, to hold from three to four meetings each year was omitted, and the speaker thought that this might very well have been retained. The speaker complimented the Grain Growers' Associations upon the fact that they were responsible for bringing out and developing a great many men and turning them into lines of public service in their localities. After referring to the development taking place in the various departments at the college, he went on to say that investigational work is being outlined which will greatly assist agriculture thruout the province. Such matters of importance as ice saving, cheap gopher poison, feasible farm sanitation systems, grasses suitable for the Red River Valley, canning of vegetables, the effect of winter on twenty-four different varieties of clover in Manitoba, automatic barn ventilation systems, investigations in the cost of eggs from different breeds of poultry, poultry marketing investigations, were all under consideration. The president fittingly terminated his address by saying, "We are deeply in earnest in being of service to all of you." In the evening a very enjoyable banquet was tendered the delegates in the dining-room of the college.

## Farm Bookkeeping

The Thursday morning meeting of the convention opened with President

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717	Lettuce—Paris White Cos	.05	.20	.20
838	Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers	.05	.20	1.85
834	Onion—Selected Red Weathers	.05	.25	1.85
929	Parsley—Champion Moss Curled	.05	.20	1.55
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## Rural Credits

By Myron T. Herrick

Former Governor of Ohio and later American Ambassador to France

In Western Canada to-day, and for several years to come, there is no subject which will be of more vital interest to the farmers than that of cheaper money and longer credits. For this reason, this book by Mr. Herrick, which has just been published, is particularly timely. It was Ambassador Herrick, who made the original report to President Taft on Co-operative Credit Organizations in various European countries, which was followed by the appointment of the commission which went to Europe in the spring of 1913. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta had representatives on that commission. Mr. Herrick continued his investigations long after the work of the general commission and has described in this book, in clear and easily understood manner, the co-operative credit systems which have done so much for the prosperity of the farmers in Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Japan, and, in fact, in almost every country of the world.

Mr. Herrick's book possesses the great advantage of being written from the standpoint of American conditions and all references to money are given in dollars and cents. Mr. Herrick is particularly well qualified to discuss this question, because he has had 28 years' connection with the Society for Savings in the city of Cleveland, which is one of the largest mutual savings banks in the United States. The land bank system of Germany, the Credit Foncier of France, the small holdings system of Great Britain and Ireland, and the credit systems of the other countries are explained in detail. A distinction is made between land credit and co-operative credit, and the value of co-operative credit in the development of co-operative purchasing institutions is clearly shown. The Schulze-Delitzsch and the Raiffeisen systems of Germany, which have been so much discussed in Canada, are exhaustively dealt with in this book. There is great need of a book of this character, and several copies of it should be in the possession of every local association. Anyone who has a copy of this book can prepare half a dozen interesting papers or addresses to be read or spoken before his local association, and as the farmers become informed on these questions, they will be able to develop a credit system which will meet the needs of the country. The book contains 519 pages of clear type. It is attractively bound and fully indexed, making it a valuable reference book.

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Over 35 years of experience and thousands of tests and contests the world over have demonstrated the De Laval to be the only thoroughly clean skimming cream separator, under all the varying actual use conditions, favorable as well as unfavorable.

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This applies to every part of the machine—to the bowl, the driving mechanism, the frame and the tinware. The De Laval patent protected Split-Wing Tubular Shaft Feeding Device makes possible greater capacity, cleaner skimming and a heavier cream than can be secured with any other machine.

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This has been the greatest factor in De Laval success. Not a year goes by but what some improvement is made in De Laval machines. Some of the best engineers in America and Europe are constantly experimenting and testing new devices and methods, and those which stand the test are adopted.

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With its worldwide organization and with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, no stone is left unturned by the De Laval Company to insure that every De Laval user shall get the very best and the greatest possible service from his machine.

### Supreme in Satisfaction

De Laval users are satisfied users, not only when the machine is new, but during the many years of its use.

### Supreme in Sales

Because they are supreme in efficiency, construction, durability, improvements, service and satisfaction, more De Laval Cream Separators are sold every year than all other makes combined.

Henderson in the chair, and the first talk was given by Prof. G. A. Sproule on the subject of farm bookkeeping. The speaker, after mentioning that no adequate, simple system of bookkeeping had been yet prepared, said that he felt there were three difficulties in dealing with this question, the first being that of time, secondly the farmer does not care for book work, and last of all the fact that the farmer as contrasted with the storekeeper deals with estimated values rather than with real values. The most important part of farm bookkeeping is the making of an inventory. The several items can be classified under the following headings: 1, real estate—the farm; 2, livestock; 3, machinery and tools; 4, feed and supplies; 5, bills receivable; 6, bills payable; 7, cash on hand or in bank. The inventory may take some time to fix up, but the initial work will be the hardest, the second year it will be much easier, and so on. The inventory, if properly kept, will show the net profit made on the capital invested. In addition to this a memorandum book should be kept in which daily notes should be jotted down of all transactions made, and from thence be transferred to the separate accounts which are kept of the different departments of farm work.

Prof. E. W. Jones spoke on the subject, "Should judges classify livestock at the fair before judging commences?" The speaker said that he thought that every judge, if requested to do so, should classify the stock before it is judged. The difficulty often experienced is that horses, particularly colts, get into the wrong class and are put down, which, in their proper class or for special prizes, would be placed in a much higher position.

### The Importance of Cow Testing

The speaker mentioned that some of the agricultural societies have put on cow testing work. As an illustration of the importance of this move he cited actual cases in the dairy barn of the college. Two cows tested there are now giving forty pounds of milk a day. This at 28 cents a gallon paid for the milk makes \$1.12 a day. Charging against this cost of feed and keep at 50 cents per day, there is a profit of 62 cents a day from each of these cows. In contrast to these there are two cows giving twenty pounds of milk a day. This makes a value of 56 cents and thus the profit would be 6 cents a day, and for 150 days this would be \$9.00. But against this the cows will have to be sold in the spring, when drying up, as against fresh cows when bought in the fall, and hence will have to be sold at about \$25.00 less. Thus these cows are a distinct loss. If more farmers would put the test into operation on their farms the results would greatly benefit the dairying industry generally.

### Improving the Fair

S. J. Holland, Morris, gave his ideas on "Improvement in Agricultural Society Fairs." The speaker thought that interest must be created in the shape of plowing matches, barn planning competitions, lectures and so on, so as to spread the interest over the whole of the year. To get over the difficulty experienced at the fairs in classifying the various exhibits, the speaker suggested that a competition be put on for the young men before the judging and prizes offered for classifying the stock in the ring. The meeting was strongly in favor, for the best interest of the young folks, of doing away with the amusement attractions usually found at the local fairs. The speaker thought, too, that the agricultural societies could do something towards encouraging the use of pure-bred sires in the locality.

### Moisture Conservation

Moisture conservation was Prof. Harrison's topic. The speaker said that yields can be increased by seed selection and soil tillage. It has been found that where the total precipitation was about twenty inches, summer-fallowing the land was necessary every third year, where the precipitation is less than fifteen inches summer-fallowing was necessary every second year. At the Indian Head Experimental Farm it was

Continued on Page 19

## Kendall's Spavin Cure The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

**THOUSANDS** of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle will save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to **Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY** Enosburg Falls, Vermont 101

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**SALT AND PACKAGE FISH**  
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Lake Superior Deep Water Trout, 100 lb. kegs 6.00  
Lake Superior Silver Herring, 100 lb. kegs 3.25  
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**SMOKED FISH**  
Finan Haddie, 15 lb. boxes 1.35  
Haddie Fillets, 15 lb. boxes 1.75  
Every Shipment Guaranteed. Salt fish will keep better and longer than frozen fish.  
Money Order to accompany all orders.  
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## Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western Farmers' Lumber Co. Ltd., will be held at the Board Room of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Ground Floor, Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, March 31st, 1915, for the purpose of receiving the statement of the Company's affairs for the past year, the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 18th day of February A.D. 1915.

**WESTERN FARMERS' LUMBER CO.**  
By D. K. MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.

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**MR. FARMER:** This Angle Sieve Grain and Seed Separator is something entirely different from all other grain cleaners. We positively guarantee our cleaner to remove every kernel of wild or tame oats from your seed wheat, and no wheat lost in the oats. Perfect separation oats from barley chaffing oats, and is especially good on cleaning flax seed. Guaranteed to clean and separate any and every kind of grain, not only better than that handled by any other cleaner, but also faster. Our mills are all equipped with a **force feed**, which automatically conveys the required amount of grain to be fed the full width of the sieve, no matter how much chaff or dirt is in the seed. Made in three sizes. Prices \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$90.00 fully equipped, delivered your station.

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# How I Run my Incubator

## FIRST PRIZE ARTICLE

For years I raised chickens with hens. At last I made up my mind that if there was no other way of raising chickens besides the way nature intended that I would give up raising them. The hens will break the eggs in the nest. When the little chicks hatch, the hen tramps on them and kills them. After they are taken off the nest and put in the coop, if another chicken comes near them they will kill it.

I read some about incubators and made up my mind to buy one. I am well satisfied with it. To start with, one wants a small, well ventilated room, but not where any draughts will reach it, and the floor should be solid and level, since a draught or jarring will kill the chicks in the shell. Some people put water under the trays, but the best way is to fill a cup half full of water, put a sponge in the cup and place in the tray. That will give enough moisture but not too much. Too much moisture will kill the chicks in the shell. I hang a dark blanket over the glass door, as I think that the strong light hurts the eggs and makes some of the chicks die, because nature always provides a dark place for the eggs thru incubation.

The tank should be filled with clean, fresh water. Do not run an incubator twice without changing the water, as it gets dirty and makes it harder to keep an even temperature. The lamp must be trimmed, filled and lighted. Never use a short wick, as it is liable to make the lamp smoke. Let the heat come up to 103. In the meantime select the eggs and mark them on one side with an X and on the other with an O. In this way you can tell when you get

any longer than necessary and leave the lamp alone. In this way the temperature will go up to where it was and stop. I do not have to get up at all during the night until the last week. Then sometimes I have to get up two or three times each night.

When the chicks start to hatch I open the door and take them out as they get dry. I put them in a box and spread a piece of flannel over them. I heat a bottle of water and put in the box to keep the chickens warm. If the eggs are good and they have had good care the hatches will average 75 per cent. of strong chickens. The third day I put them in the brooder and give them a feeding of dry bread crumbs or oat meal. I give them water and grit from the first.

## The Brooders

The brooders are put in a room where there is plenty of light, but it must not be damp. Put gravel and ashes on the floor for them to scratch in and eat, also a drinking fountain and a box of sharp grit. I prefer to have a stove in the room as young chickens soon chill. I feed them three times a day on bread crumbs, oat meal and table scraps. I keep a tin in the brooder full of bran and shorts. When three weeks old I put them in a cool air brooder and feed them boiled wheat in place of bread crumbs and oatmeal. At this time they must be put in another room, as it is not a good idea to have the big chickens in with the smaller ones. They must be dusted with insect powder about twice a week to kill all lice. Onion tops are a good thing to feed them once in a while. Salt given to them in a mash twice a



Artificial incubation can be successfully made use of if the proper precautions are taken

them all turned. All eggs that are rough or spotted should be rejected. Now put the eggs in. The heat will go down, but do not mind, as it will come back when the eggs get warm.

## Care Necessary in Third Week

For the first two weeks it is not hard to keep the heat at one place. The last week the heat is inclined to go up owing to the life in the egg. It takes less heat to cook them at this stage of the hatch than at any other. I do not try to keep the heat at 103, as all the incubator books will tell you. I try to keep it between 100 and 103, as when it gets up to 103 it goes up higher much easier. If the heat gets up even to 110, do not be discouraged. Take the trays out and place them on the top of the incubators and leave them there for half an hour. I have sometimes opened the door and blown the light out, but do not think it would be necessary if the incubator was not in a heated room. In the morning turn the eggs and let them cool from ten minutes to half an hour. Fill, trim and clean the lamp. Do not touch the eggs when the hands are greasy or have coal oil on them, as it will kill the chicks. In the evening turn the eggs but do not leave them out

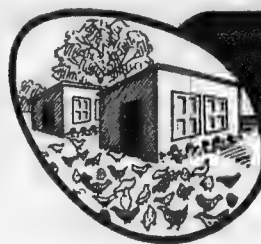
week helps to keep them healthy. They must not be allowed to get wet and their coops must be kept clean.

MISS A. McCUE.

Bon Accord, Alta.

## SECOND PRIZE ARTICLE

The incubator should be placed firm and level, on a stand at a convenient height for the operator, say from 2 to 3 feet high, if not on legs. The place it is in should be free from draught, and should be locked to keep out any inquisitive persons who in a few minutes might spoil the whole hatching. The incubator should be started two or three days before putting in the eggs to get the right degree of heat regulated, so that it will not vary too much. The room or place in which the incubator is—if not heated—should be small enough to allow the machine to warm it to a heat of 40 to 50 degrees. The oil used in the lamp should be the best, to prevent smoking and flickering. If using a hot water incubator don't forget the water pan, especially if kept in the basement of the house where it is very dry. A box filled with soil and kept moist, placed underneath, may im-



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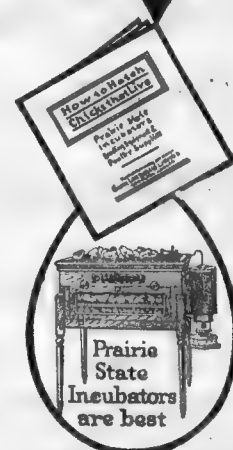
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It tells about the kind of incubators and hovers that have been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges—it shows how to build your own brooders at small cost—the kind of feed that produces quick, healthy growth and winter eggs, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultry raisers.

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prove the moisture content of the air a little.

### Moisture Important

A hot air incubator has no water pan, but three days before the eggs are expected to hatch a piece of damp canvas, kept damp, placed under the egg trays will help the chicks out. A small piece of lard put in the lamp will keep a steady clear light. To be successful with an incubator depends largely upon the eggs. They should be handled carefully and should be as fresh as possible, not more than two days old if it can be helped. All extra large, thin shelled and uneven ones should not be used. The eggs should be examined for cracks. When in the incubator the eggs should be turned over once a day and allowed to air for from 10 to 15 minutes. To make it easy to see which have been turned, take some washing blue and smear on one side, then the blue will be up one day and down another. On the fourth day of incubation the eggs should be sighted for fertility. All infertile eggs should be removed; these are still good for puddings or cakes.

To sight the eggs, take between the finger and thumb and hold before a candle or to the sun. Close one eye and look thru the egg. If infertile it is clear, if fertile a blotch like a spider will appear in the egg. There are egg-testers for this purpose. Eggs for hatching should be got from a true-bred flock, as all cross and interbred hens' eggs hatch out many weak chicks, which mostly die after giving a lot of trouble. When the eggs start to hatch some chicks may have to be liberated from the shell. This should be done carefully to avoid pulling the skin off them.

Sooner have a little less heat than more, between 98 and 102 degrees but no more, altho 103 is the degree indicated on the machine. But if at this point and you are going to be away from the incubator for some time it may go up some more and spoil the eggs.

### The Brooder

The brooder or foster mother should be got ready the day before the chicks are expected. It should be clean and warmed to about 60 to 65 degrees. The chicks can be placed in it when about twenty-four hours old. They should then be fed on chopped hard boiled egg every two hours. After two days old they can be fed boiled rice and small wheat or bought patent chicken feed. Give plenty of drink, either milk or water, in a pan which they can't upset or get drowned in. Chickens can be given to broody hens to raise if desired. They should be placed under the hen at night. Chickens which are confined should be given plenty of green feed, but they do not do as well as the ones that run about. The best hatching I ever had from one lot of eggs was 367 out of 400, twenty-two of the eggs were infertile and the others had dead birds in them, except one which got broken.

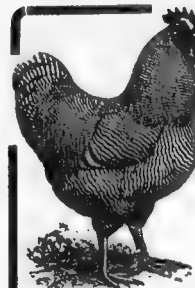
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The Manitoba Government Telephones announce an important change in the billing of subscribers for exchange service. Heretofore accounts have been sent to subscribers half-yearly in advance, but from June 1, 1915, such accounts will be sent out quarterly. The change has been decided upon mainly because of the present financial depression, in an endeavor to make the payment of service charges as easy as possible for subscribers. Any subscriber who may be in arrears for the current six months service charge will, upon making application, be allowed to make payment of one-half the amount due at once, and the balance not later than the end of February. Charges for long distance service will be billed monthly as heretofore.

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## Farmers' Week at Winnipeg

Continued from Page 16

found that discing in the fall as soon as the crop was threshed, gave a little better yield than that receiving no cultivation or fall plowing. Fall plowing, on account of the drying out of the soil, gave even less yields than no cultivation. Then the point taken up was a determination of the proper time of plowing. It was found that the early plowing, about May 15, gave best yields. Then as to depth of plowing, it was found that plowing from eight to nine inches gave the highest yields. Next year this land plowed four inches deep with oats planted on the same ground gave higher yields directly as the depth of plowing increased. That packing after plowing on this soil was beneficial was demonstrated by the fact that the yield of wheat on unpacked ground was 30 bushels, the surface packed land was 36 bushels and 40 pounds, while on the sub-surfaced packed ground the yield was 38 bushels per acre. Packing in the spring before seeding gave about the same relative results. Where the soil is light, packing after seeding is recommended, and here it was found that the surface packer gave the best results, the sub-surface packer pressing some of the seed too deep. Besides this the date of maturity was advanced three or four days by this treatment. In the conservation of moisture, cultivation should not cease with seeding. After the grain is sown it should be harrowed or sub-surface packed when it is six inches high. This treatment set back the date of maturity about three days.

Treatment of stubble land was next taken up, and it was found that fall plowing six inches deep, packing and harrowing in one operation gave the highest yield, spring plowing came next, and fall plowing and fall discing gave very much lower yields.

### Resolutions

At the afternoon meeting the following resolutions were put to the meeting, discussed and unanimously passed:

Moved by W. B. Gilroy, and seconded by C. W. Lye: "That, in the opinion of this board, it is advisable that the clause relating to special grants to agricultural societies by the government be rescinded, and that the government be asked to help those societies by special grants whenever the department of agriculture is shown that any society is doing good work, and assistance outside of the annual grant would benefit the society asking such assistance."

As the law now stands, no special grants can be made by the government to needy agricultural societies. The other resolutions related to urging that the executives of the agricultural societies be asked to give attention to improving marketing conditions and endeavor to formulate some plan that will result in more satisfactory conditions for both producer and consumer. Also a unanimous resolution was passed sympathizing with and determining to support in "every way possible anything calculated to render relief and assistance to those of our own country or our allies who are in need." Prof. Bedford gave a paper on the eradication of couch grass, the full text of which will appear in an early issue. The election of officers followed, and resulted in the election of the old board.

J. Albert Hand, who had for the past six years been the editor of the Farmer's Advocate, of Winnipeg, has resigned from that position to take charge of the Publicity Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg. Previous to his connection with the Farmer's Advocate, Mr. Hand was a member of the teaching staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and has for many years been in close touch with agricultural conditions in Western Canada. In his new position with The Grain Growers' Grain Company he will still be in touch with the farmers of the country, and his past experience should fit him well for his work.

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**WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY** seed for sale; government tested and graded; Rye Grass, 9c; Timothy, 8c. per pound; orders less than 100 pounds, sacks extra. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 7-10

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**FOR SALE—REEVES SEPARATOR, NEARLY** new; size 40-63. Apply: Wm. Haas, Kenaston, Sask. 4-3

**MASSEY HARRIS 8-FURROW, 14-INCH STUB-** ble Bottom Engine Gang Plow; good as new; for sale. Address: Box 23, Rossburn, Man.

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM LARGE** prolific, prize-winning strains; weanlings for March shipment. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 4-6

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**400 HIGH GRADE SHROP. EWES — THE** best we have ever offered; 100 registered Shrop. ewes; 300 range ewes. No old sheep being offered and all ewes bred to registered rams. For sale by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 8-11

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**WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER OF A** Manitoba farm by a reliable, experienced Canadian farmer; or would rent a fully equipped farm on shares. Apply: Box 142, Wadena. 7-2

**WIDOW, WITH CHILD 5 YEARS, WANTS** position as housekeeper on farm. Duties to commence March 24. Experienced. Mrs. Allan, Yarbo, Sask. 7-2

**WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER ON** gasoline tractor; experienced. Address: Box 46, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-3

**EXPERIENCED GASOLINE ENGINEER** wants steady position running tractor this season; capable of overhauling engine; also plowman wants position on same outfit; will wait till fall for wages. State wages you expect to pay and particulars in first letter. F. J. Wingler, c-o, Sam Blackmore, Wyllen, Man.

**WANTED—POSITION RUNNING GAS TRACT-** or by experienced man; also mechanic and carpenter. W. R. Palmer, Arpin, Wis. 8-2

**Latest Book** "Profitable Poultry," finest published; 144 pages; 210 beautiful pictures; complete information in one volume; how to breed, hatch, feed by improved methods; describes the busy Poultry Farm with 53 varieties high quality pure-bred birds, including Runner ducks. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, grain sprouters, etc. This 50c book mailed for 5c silver.



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## BRANDON BULL SALE

The annual sale of pure-bred bulls, to be held under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, is to be held this year in Brandon, on March 18. This is the time of the Boys' Calf Feeding Competition, which is put on by the Winter Fair Board and the prizes for which are provided by the Bankers' Association. This annual sale has now become thoroughly established, and affords excellent opportunity for those desiring to secure high class sires; the pedigrees of which are guaranteed by the association. The association also undertakes to ship the animals from Brandon to the purchasers' nearest station within 100 miles radius of Brandon at a uniform rate of \$3.00.

There are listed in this sale Short-horns, Angus, Hereford and Holsteins. While there are a number of Angus from the best herds in the West, the majority of the animals entered are Shorthorns, several of the prominent breeders being represented.

The sale committee consists of J. G. Barron, And. Graham and J. R. Hume, well known stockmen. Catalogs may be had from the secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg.

## MANITOBA GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

An ever-increasing interest is being taken in the building of good roads in Manitoba. In order to provide instruction in the most up-to-date and economical methods of highway construction and maintenance, a convention has been arranged for to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College from March 3 to 5. The meetings will take the form of a short course, and will prove the fullest opportunity for discussion. Notwithstanding the effect of the financial stringency in decreasing the amount of road building to be done during the coming year, municipalities will have a considerable expenditure in maintaining roads already constructed, if not in building new ones.

A program covering the work of road building has been arranged, which will include: Road drainage, Culverts, Construction and maintenance of earth roads, Construction and upkeep of macadam roads, What constitutes a completed job or road work, Low-cost roads, Value of road drag, Road machinery, characteristics of high-class gravel roads, Legal interpretation of Good Roads Act, Grading and testing gravel for road work, Traction tests on various roads, Financing good roads, Value of good roads to a community.

Several road-building experts have been secured to speak at the convention, including W. A. McLean, Highway Commissioner for the Province of Ontario; and Philip P. Sharples, Road Construction Expert, New York, each of whom will deliver two or three addresses. State Highway Commissioner Cooley, of the State of Minnesota, has also been invited, and is expected to be present. These authorities, in addition to those of the Provincial Engineers, who are specialists in road building, will make possible the presentation of a program which will be of great value to the municipalities in the handling of road problems. Special rates are being arranged for on all the railways. The meetings are open to the public and it is hoped that all those who are interested in road building throughout the Province will take advantage of the opportunity presented by this convention.

## TO MEASURE GRAIN IN BINS

To find the number of bushels in a bin of grain, level off and get the cubical contents of the bin, thus: Multiply the length in feet by the breadth by the height and multiply this answer by four and divide by five. This will give the number of bushels of grain in the bin.

## BRANDON SUMMER FAIR DATES

Manager W. I. Smale announces that Brandon summer fair will be held as usual this year from July 19 to 23.

## Selected Seeds for the West



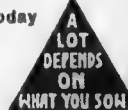
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Army contracts East, higher prices for Wheat on the Plains, but NEITHER in British Columbia, hence

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Write me for such prices of  
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NOW

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BROKER  
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The "Burlington" \$12.50 duty free and carriage paid right to your door from Catesbys of London.

## The Woman Suffrage Convention

Premier Roblin Thinks Women Will Eventually Secure the Franchise

The interest of Winnipeg people was excited last week by the sudden appearance in the street cars of little yellow badges announcing that the wearers were delegates to the first annual Woman Suffrage convention, of Manitoba. The convention was held in the Industrial Bureau, February 18 and 19.

The object of the gathering was to extend the organization of the Political Equality League to cover the whole province of Manitoba, and to elect an executive to carry on the provincial work of the association.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the event was the delegation organized to wait upon Premier Roblin on the second morning of the convention. On this occasion the premier received the delegation in his private office, which is supposed to hold about twenty or thirty persons, but which on this particular morning was obliged to hold about one hundred and fifty.

For the third time the premier refused to grant the franchise to women, but his refusal was couched in much more courteous and gentle language, and he admitted that after the women had struggled for it for an indefinite number of years longer they might have it granted to them. Once again Sir Rodmond harked back to his loyalty to Britain and British ideals, and set up on a high pedestal the British statesman whose example he was merely following in refusing the franchise to women.

### An Awkward Question

Just here the premier's eloquence was rather lamed by an apt question asked by Mrs. Stockwin, of Holland, who inquired of the premier if the British dominions of Australia and New Zealand, which had granted the franchise to their women folk, were showing a less admirable spirit of loyalty to the Empire than ourselves in the present crisis.

The premier congratulated the women and the other speakers of the delegation upon the able manner in which their case had been presented.

The speakers in favor of the cause of Woman Suffrage were: Dr. Mary Crawford, president of the Political Equality League of Manitoba; Mrs. Duff Smith, representing the W.C.T.U.; Mrs. Richardson, of Roaring River, representing the country women; J. T. Thorson, representing the Icelandic Equality League, and Alderman Rigg, representing organized labor.

Dr. Mary Crawford reminded the premier that this was the second occasion upon which he had been approached by the Political Equality League, and that his reply had not been favorable before, it was realized that it was the privilege of every person to change his mind.

Mrs. Duff Smith said that as members of the W.C.T.U. they were asking for the opportunity to reach out into a wider and broader field of influence than was possible without the vote. She assured the premier that he need not fear that they would be a drag on the coach of state, that indeed in difficult places they would even get out and push behind.

Mr. Thorson, after enlarging upon the great benefit the franchise had been to the women in Norway, Sweden and Iceland, urged Premier Roblin to put the same democratic principle into operation in Manitoba.

Mrs. Richardson, of Swan River, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the women on the farms who had made and were making such tremendous sacrifices for their province. She felt that the ballot would be a very small reward indeed for such services as these women rendered to their country.

Alderman Rigg enlarged eloquently upon women's legal disabilities, and pointed out that it was no use for the premier to remind the women that woman's place was the home, since many of them had been forced out into industrial life.

The premier, in conclusion, refused to commit himself to any definite policy, but assured the delegation that the

matter would be laid before his colleagues.

### Provincial Executive Elected

At Friday afternoon's session of the convention a provincial executive was elected, consisting of: Dr. Mary Crawford, president; Mrs. Richardson, first vice-president; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, second vice-president; Miss May Clendenan, recording secretary; Mrs. F. J. Dixon, corresponding secretary, and Edwin Brown, treasurer.

Night meetings were held in the Fort Garry Hotel, in which plays, addresses and music made up a most delightful entertainment.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$4,446.79
Twin Butte children, Twin Butte, Alta.....	18.00
St. Johannes School District, Ksowan, Sask.....	15.00
Hutchinson children, Duhamel, Alta.....	8.00
A. K. Brown, Winlaw, Sask.....	5.00
Cobourg, Lake Ford and Prague School, Viking, Alta.....	51.00
J. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask.....	15.00
Arizona Patriotic Masquerade Dance.....	9.00
Subscriber, Clearwater, Man.....	5.00
Proceeds of Concert Social in Home Valley School House, Cadogan, Alta.....	43.85
A Friend, Aylesbury, Sask.....	1.00
Alex. Sinclair, Port Alberni, B.C.....	4.00
Residents of Castle Coombe and District.....	12.00
Total.....	\$4,633.64

"The Grain Growers' Guide,"  
"Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sirs:—I have your letter of the 19th inst., enclosing bank draft for \$55.00, bank money order for \$35.50 and your own cheque for \$909.50, towards the Belgian Relief Fund.

"Please accept my most grateful thanks for this splendid contribution.

"Yours sincerely,

"A. J. H. DUBUC,  
"Belgian Consul.

"Winnipeg, Feb. 20, 1915."

### THE BAIL JUMPER

R. J. C. Stead's new book, "The Bail Jumper," is a splendid picture of western life as it really is. The author, being a westerner himself, knows his subject first-hand and makes a story of absorbing interest. The hero, Raymond Burton, a boy of strict Scotch parents and high ideals, comes from the farm to work in a department store in a growing western town. At a country dance, the vivid description of which should appeal to anyone who has attended these enjoyable functions, he meets Miss Vane, in whom he immediately becomes interested. Here he also incurs the hatred of a miserly farmer, Hiram Riles, by protecting a Barnardo boy from his brutality. He is trusted with everything in the store, and when a large package of "wheat" money is stolen from the safe, of which only he and his employer know the combination, evidence points to young Burton having committed the theft. He is arrested, but his employer goes bail for him and insists that he keep his position in the store. A couple of months before his trial, which was to take place at the fall assizes, a detective searches his room and finds the package of money in his trunk. Future developments in the story are equally interesting. The experiences of the hero in trying to get a job and later locating a homestead are not fantastic but will touch a sympathetic chord in many hearts, and the reader is bound to vote this book an important addition to Canadian fiction. Copies of this book may be secured for \$1.25 postpaid from Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The present struggle was the gravest in history, and it ought to terminate with the annihilation, without mercy, and without the possibility of revival, of these ancient despotisms that had been monstrously resuscitated.—M. Dubost.

Commerce is in Germany regarded as war. We must meet war by war.—Sir William Ramsay.

## An Explanation

For the benefit of those who are thinking of purchasing lumber, we wish to explain that certain companies are using such terms as "Grain Growers," "Farmers," "Co-operative," etc., evidently to make the name bear favor with the organized Grain Growers of the three Prairie Provinces. Such concerns in British Columbia or elsewhere have no connection whatever with The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, of Winnipeg, the real "Farmers" or "Grain Growers" Company. This explanation is given in order that Grain Growers and Farmers may not be confused or misled by a similarity of names.

ALL LUMBER ORDERS  
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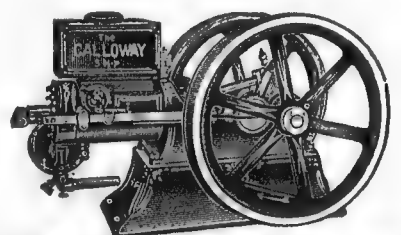
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## Corn Growing on the Prairies

Continued from Page 7

and the past two seasons the North-western Dent only.

### Use a Corn Planter

The past two seasons we have used a two-horse corn planter. This, I think, is far better than the common seeder. It distributes the seed more evenly. Last season we planted less than a peck an acre, the rows about three and a half feet apart, and there was an ear on nearly every stalk, many of them being fully ripe.

Part of last season's crop was from seed ripened the year before and from this some of the finest ears have been kept for planting next spring. Last season the crop was the poorest we have ever had, on account of the drought. We cut it with the common binder and put all that grew on seven acres into the silo.

The first two years we filled with a wooden frame wind cutter, but found it too light for the work. Two years ago, in company with a neighbor, we bought a "Blizzard." This is a powerful machine. It will cut up and elevate as fast as the stalks can be put to it. It costs \$150.00, but could be used by several farmers, and looks as if it would last a life-time. It requires 10 to 12 horsepower to drive it to the full capacity.

### Trouble with Freezing

The first winter we had some trouble with freezing. By mid-winter it had frozen to the depth of two feet all round, as hard as a rock. This was left till spring and was none the worse. Since then we have protected it with

We feed about 40 pounds a day to our milkers, with a mixture of oat and barley chop and bran thrown on top. A year ago we cut our oat sheaves with some straw and mixed with the ensilage. This is an excellent plan as so much more feed can be stored inside. Sheaves and straw will go into one-fourth the room after being cut. It is also a good plan to have two or three feeds mixed ahead.

### Saskatchewan Corn

J. R. Lowe, of Chaplin, Sask., writes: It is natural for men who have immigrated from a corn growing country to wish that they might raise corn in Canada. When I decided to leave Northern Wisconsin and settle among my boys in this climate, I brought along the earliest varieties of corn I could find, but so far, none have proved available. To be sure that I might have green corn for my table, I ordered some Squaw corn from a Manitoba seed house. The Squaw corn of the States is unlike the Squaw corn of Canada. In the States the ear is longer, bears more rows on the cob, is hard to break out of the husk, bears a variegated kernel and grows taller and more leafy. We have a corn known as "Rea" that corresponds to the Squaw corn of Canada. It is an eight-rowed corn, with variegated, small, white cob, and the ears put out from the root of the stalk, so low down in fact that to cut it you must use a hoe and clip it off under the surface. Thus cut and bound in bundles it makes splendid feed for chickens in winter. It is with the latter variety I wish to deal—my experience with it in South Dakota over 30 years ago, where I grew it successfully for hog



CLEAN SEED, CLEAN SOIL, CLEAN CROP

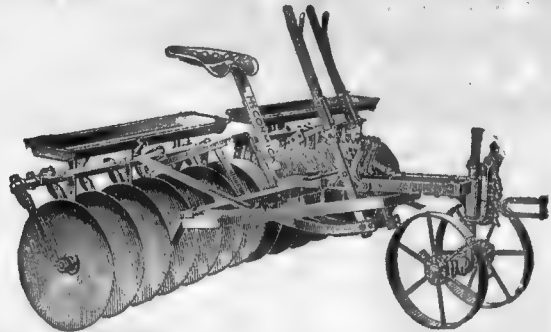
Corn should be planted in Western Canada between the 15th and 20th of May in ordinary years

straw. This was done by setting long posts in the ground, about four feet out. To these we tacked boards and filled the space with straw well packed down. In spite of this straw packing it has frozen this winter to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. Some advise keeping the ensilage high in the centre, but this does not have the slightest effect in keeping frost out. This straw can be used in the spring and if the posts are stay-lathed to the silo at the top, it will protect the silo from damage by wind storms. We also keep the ensilage covered with old blankets, between times of feeding. There is quite a loss from rotting over the top, after the silo is filled, also at the doors, if they are not air-tight. We prevented that this season by tacking on building paper on the inside over the doors, as the filling went on.

There is danger of the leaves getting in bunches round the outside. This is especially so if the corn has got frost before cutting, which will make the leaves dry and light, when they will be sure to mould. It will pay to have two men in the silo to mix and tramp. We filled the silo to the top, but it settled down about 6 feet. Had we had corn we would have filled it again. If we had done this we would have had to put water with it. This settling took about two weeks, and any corn left would have been too dry.

fattening, team and chickens. While I kept no record of yields, I always felt sure I was getting from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. There I planted it four feet apart each way, here I plant it in rows 30 inches apart and two feet in the row. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that I am giving plenty of room to mature a maximum crop. For three successive years I have matured it for seed on my farm. Until the last year the soil was not in good condition for the development of corn, and the last year was so very dry that it was a great wonder that we got anything. Now that I know it will mature here, and having had experience with it as a substitute for Dent corn in feeding hogs, cattle, horses, chickens, and meal for family use, I am convinced that it can be made a paying crop in Saskatchewan. I shall therefore plant five acres this year in rows 30 inches apart, and hills two feet in the rows, and shall aim to secure one or two stalks in the hill. I shall plant with a Pratt's seed planter after the ground has been marked off with a horse marker. A strong characteristic of this variety of corn is that it produces from three to ten ears from each root, hence one kernel in a hill is really better than more. Where one stool of wheat produces 50 heads (and I have seen it), more wheat is gathered from the 50 heads than can be gotten from

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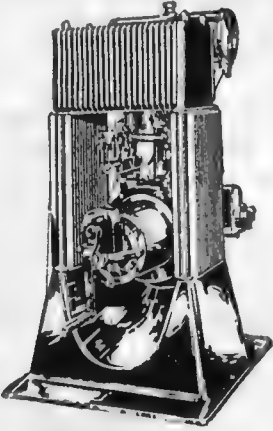
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No. of wires.		STYLE Height in inches.		Uprights, inches apart.		PAGE HEAVY FENCE Full gauge No. 9 Page Wire in 20. 30 and 40 red rolls. Spaces between horizontal in inches.		Manitoba. Small lots. Car lots.		East Sask. Small lots. Car lots.		West Sask. Small lots. Car lots.		Alberta. Small lots. Car lots.	
4	30	22	10-10-10	22	23	20	23	21	25	22	27	24	27	24	27
5	37	22	8-9-10-10	22	25	23	27	24	29	25	30	26	30	26	30
6	40	22	6-7-8-9-9	22	29	26	31	28	33	29	34	30	34	30	34
7	48	22	5-6-7-8-10-10	22	35	31	37	34	39	35	42	36	42	36	42
9	59	22	4-4-5-5-7-8-9-9	22	41	37	44	39	46	40	48	40	48	40	48
<b>MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE</b>															
No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon. Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn. Locks No. 11.															
5	36	16	8-8-10-10	16	21	18	22	19	24	20	25	21	25	21	25
6	42	16	7-7-8-10-10	16	23	21	24	22	26	23	28	24	28	24	28
7	26	8	3-3-4-5-5-6	8	30	27	32	28	34	29	36	30	36	30	36
7	26	12	3-3-4-5-5-6	12	28	25	30	26	32	27	34	29	34	29	34
8	48	16	4-5-6-7-8-9-9	16	30	27	32	28	34	29	36	30	36	30	36
9	36	12	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	12	32	29	34	30	36	31	38	31	38	31	38
10	54	16	3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9	16	36	32	38	34	40	35	43	35	43	35	43
<b>SPECIAL POULTRY</b>															
No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.															
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	8	57	51	60	54	62	55	66	58	66	58	66
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	8	61	55	64	58	66	59	71	63	71	63	71
GATE for 3 ft. opening 4 feet high (Railroad style)															
" 12 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.65	5.25	4.65	5.25
" 14 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15	5.75	5.15	5.75
" 16 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	" 4 "	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65	6.25	5.65	6.25
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50 stools that produce only one head each on the same area. One root sends out more seed stalks than the material and moisture in the soil will, as a general rule, mature, then why cumber the hills with extra stalks?

### A Little Speculation

Permit me to speculate a little on the possibility of this variety of corn. Planted as I suggest there will be 8,712 hills on an acre. For missing hills allow 712, which leaves 8,000 hills. Allowing one-half pint to the hill you would have 4,000 pints, 20,000 quarts, 250 pecks, 62½ bushels. One ear Rea corn, 8 inches long, will yield a half-pint, two such ears a pint. I have gathered three or four such ears many a time from a single stalk. Under first-class culture 100 bushels is not a large yield. If some generous soul, who is able, will offer to the boys of Western Canada a premium for the largest yield of Squaw or Rea corn, in two prizes of \$30 and \$20, there will be grown 200 bushels on an acre. It does not weigh as much to the measured bushel as Dent corn; whether it carries as much oil to the pound I am uninformed. I would not gather it by cutting or husking, but arrange to have hogs do it for me, except enough for chicken feed. As soon as the hogs have secured the major portion I would turn in milk cows, and if they got the field fed off before the ground froze to prevent disking, would disk it in readiness for wheat. If prevented I would disk in spring. I believe with Prof. Shaw, than whom there is no better authority, that the yield of wheat after corn will be nearly or quite as large as on the ordinary summer-fallow, especially with seasonable rains. The roots of the corn break up the soil below where the plow has gone and prepare the way for the more tender roots of the wheat, besides which the decaying roots assist in holding the moisture for the use of the wheat. A yield of 40 bushels of corn will give more profit than a 25 bushel to the acre crop of wheat. My mode of cultivation will cost but very little more than a summer-fallow run from June to October. With the adoption of this plan, one can make use of all his land every year and keep it equally free from weeds.

### Results of Experience

From the information which this competition has brought it is very plain that corn can be grown successfully in most parts of the West, and that it will produce a larger amount of fodder than any other crop at present grown in this country. The varieties of corn which are suitable seem to be Long-fellow, Compton's Early, Northwestern Dent, North Dakota Flint, Free Press or Patterson Corn and Gehu. A large number of the mature ears received were of the Free Press variety. Gehu corn has the reputation of maturing early, but it is objectionable in that it is a short, low growing variety, and most of its ears are borne near to the ground, thus making it necessary to cut it by hand if all the ears are to be saved.

Corn should be planted on well manured ground about two or three inches deep, in hills preferably from 36 to 42 inches apart each way and sown from the 15th to the 20th of May. Upon the subsequent cultivation depends the success of the crop. The land should be constantly harrowed, even until the corn is from six to eight inches high. Then repeated shallow cultivations are necessary, and if the ground is weedy, the hand hoe used once or twice around the hills will be necessary. For silage purposes it should be cut as soon as the edges of the leaves turn brown, and before any frost, if possible. It may be either fed out of the stook or cut by a cutting box and mixed with other cut feed and chop.

At a time when militarism in Germany has developed into brutality of the coarsest fibre, when soldiers have become birds of prey and royal princes have become petty pilferers, I think we have abundant reason for refusing to inoculate our young men with the virus of militarism that has done so much to produce the accursed system which prevails in Germany today.—Rev. Mr. Meikleham.



## Making Money from Farm Poultry

Continued from Page 9

rolled oats, cracked wheat or a good chick food until about three weeks old, when they are fed wheat and mash made of shorts or corn meal with a little bran added if too fine and mixed with skim milk. This is the principal food used nearly all the time with the addition of a few oats given occasionally. The wheat is fed morning and night, mash at noon, summer and winter, as this is the hottest part of the day in summer and the warmest part in winter, and as they are somewhat inactive after being fed mash, this is the best part of the day to feed it because they are not as subject to the cold at this time. From three weeks old we feed them all they will eat up, especially at night, for a chicken cannot grow much going to roost with an empty crop. When the pullets are mature and ready for laying we feed one and a half pounds per head per week. Oyster shell is kept before them at all times, and in the winter months, when confined, ten pounds of green bone is fed to one hundred hens a week and alfalfa for green food. We always provide a good supply of clean water. All ashes from the stove are put into the cots in winter time for a dust bath.

### Kind of House Used

Various houses have been tried, from the dug-out covered with straw to the boarded floor. The dug-out was nice and warm, but got buried up with snow in winter, while the boarded floor got so cold that the chickens had to be removed. Here were two extremes, so we combined them with the exception of the wood floor. A dug-out was used at the back for roosting quarters, and the front part used for the scratching place. This proved so satisfactory that it was adopted in every house. It has a two-fold purpose. It is cooler in summer and warmer in winter. The dug-out is about two to two and a half feet deep, perches about sixteen inches from the bottom; holes are made in the sides for nests. A one by six inch

board is placed along the bottom to keep the straw in, and these are exceptionally good for setting hens. A twelve inch board is placed around the top to keep the litter from falling down. On January 19, 1915, we purposely left an egg on the nest in one of the cots, and during the night the temperature fell to thirty degrees below zero yet in the morning there was not a semblance of frost on it. The houses are built of one-ply board, window in front with cheese cloth frame over top of window, and are made to open inward from the top for ventilation. Eaves troughs are put on the back to keep the damp from striking into the dug-out. The houses are from twelve to fourteen feet wide and sixteen to eighteen feet long, and about fifty Rocks or sixty to seventy Leghorns are run in a house of this size. About six inches of straw is put in for litter. All houses are facing south, and free from draught from ends and back. These can be made continuous, the roosting quarters put together in centre of buildings.

The eggs are gathered two and three times a day, so as to prevent breaking and getting somewhat soiled. Our eggs are not stamped as yet, but we purpose doing so in the near future for this reason: These eggs are marketed every week and are therefore absolutely fresh, but occasionally during a period of nice weather quite a number of cases may be shipped to our market place, which may have taken a month to gather or more, and these are sold as strictly fresh. I have known this to happen quite recently. These are sold at the same price as ours, but this is fair to neither producer nor consumer, yet how is the consumer going to determine the difference unless they are stamped and guaranteed? As we are only living some six miles from Lethbridge, the eggs are taken in once a week.

### Average Price and Profit

Eggs are taken to a retail store and traded for groceries on a retail price basis, and five cents per dozen less for cash. As we always trade at the same store the quality of our eggs is recognized by the storekeeper, and we have no trouble disposing of them.

	No. of Chickens	Eggs Laid	Average Price	Proceeds	Cost of Feed	Profit	Loss
1913							
January	125	43	\$.55	\$23.65	\$12.00	\$11.65	
February	125	72	.50	36.00	12.00	24.00	
March	125	145	.30	43.50	12.00	31.50	
December	150	24	.55	13.20	13.60		\$.40
Total				\$116.35	\$49.60	\$66.75	
1914							
January	150	27	.45	51.00	13.60	\$37.40	
February	150	7	.45	11.00	21.60		10.60
March	150	170	.30	\$77.30	\$62.40	\$14.90	
December	180	20	.55	\$12.15	\$13.60		\$ 1.45
Total				3.15	13.60		10.45
1915							
January	180	94	\$.52½	\$49.35	\$24.00	\$25.35	

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Avis est donne par le present que la campagne dite The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited demandera au Parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, un Acte modifiant le Chapitre 80 del' Acte du Parlement 1-2 Geo. V., autorisant la Campagne a preter des fonds aux clients et autres faisant affaires avec la campagne, et garantir la execution de contrats pa telles personnes, et aussi permettre a la campagne de faire des operations mercantiles d'apres le principe de co-operation.

DATE a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Decembre A. D., 1914.

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So long as there are increases in taxation there must be increases in rent.—John Harrison.

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Fighting halter or bridle.  
Tender bit.  
Pulling on one rein.  
Lunging on the bit.  
Lunging and plunging.  
Refusing to stand.  
Refusing to back.  
Shying.  
Balking.  
Afraid of automobiles.  
Afraid of robes.  
Afraid of clothes on line.  
Afraid of cars.  
Afraid of sound of a gun.  
Afraid of band playing.  
Afraid of steam engine.  
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.  
Running away.  
Kicking.  
Biting.  
Striking.  
Hard to shoe.  
Bad to groom.  
Breaking straps.  
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.  
Soaring at hogs or dogs along the road.  
Tail switchers.  
Lolling the tongue.  
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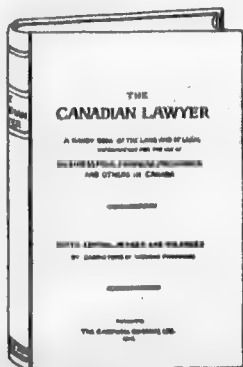
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## Your Questions Answered

### INCUBATOR HATCHED CHICKENS

Q.—Having been using an incubator for some years, I always have so many chicks dead in the shell, almost matured. Could you give me some information as to the cause and how to remedy it?  
Sask. —R.J.G.

Answer by Prof. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College:—

The reason your chicks die in the shell in the incubator is due to faulty incubation, or lack of vigor and vitality of the parent stock. Of course, there will always be some chicks die in the shell in any incubator, due to poor breeding stock, uneven temperature of incubator, over-heating or over-cooling or shelling the eggs, but paying attention to these points will help to overcome some of the trouble. In addition to this, I would recommend using moisture in the incubator, even if it is a non-moisture machine. Take a pan about one inch deep and put in one-half inch or so of sand and keep this wet thruout the entire hatching period. Place it in the bottom of the incubator below the egg tray, and locate it so as not to obstruct the ventilation of the incubator. Apart from this there is very little that can be done except breeding from only strong, vigorous and healthy stock. A good practice is to use hen-hatched males for breeding purposes each year, and in this way keep up the vigor and vitality of the breeding stock. It stands to reason that what keeps chicks from hatching will also influence those that do hatch, and in order to avoid the deteriorating influence of the continued use of the incubator on the stock it is well to cross in this way.

### TROUBLESOME WEED

Q.—We are in a very scrubby district, poplar and willow, and wherever the scrub is cleared off and broken up there always appears as tho by magic (for you don't see it as long as the scrub is standing) a large and prolific weed. I think from the description I have read of it, it is "great willow" weed. I have scrub land broken and so badly infested with the weed that I have never yet had a crop on this land, the weeds always getting ahead of it. I have tried to see how deep the roots go in the ground, but have not found the exact depth. I have plowed light in the fall, thinking they would winter kill; have also plowed deep in spring and harrowed immediately, but still they are there. This fall I followed the binder and where I came to these particular places I cut the bands of the sheaves and laid them out thinly. When they became dry I burnt them, because they grow pods which contain an awful lot of seeds. They have pale red flowers for about fourteen inches from the top of the plant. The land is of a deep black nature, and from one to two feet in depth. Possibly some of your readers have had past experience with the same plant and if so I should be glad to hear of the most effective way of getting rid of this pest.

Sask. —WEED HATER.

A.—From the above description it is difficult to exactly tell whether the weed referred to is the "great willow herb" or not. If possible, a mature specimen of the plant should be sent in so that exact identification can be made. However, if the field is infested with great willow herb, careful cultural methods will keep it under control. The plant is a deep-rooted perennial and is quite persistent. To control it careful summer-fallowing should be practiced. The land should be deep or shallow plowed, depending upon the nature of the soil, as soon as growth has been made in the summer. Subsequent cultivation should be given, with harrows, or if possible, a cultivator, so as to destroy all weeds as soon as they commence to grow and before they obtain a firm hold in the soil. Burning the matured plants is good practice when these have been allowed to grow, but it is far better to destroy them, if possible, in the early stages of their growth. The use of a duck-foot cultivator with teeth kept sharp in the control of perennials, such as this weed, which spread by means of

underground rootstocks cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Ed. Note.—We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who have had experience in the control of great willow herb.

### RENTER'S LEASE

Q.—The man that I am to rent from bought this farm a couple of years ago, and has paid one-third of the amount, the balance, I presume, is to be paid on crop payments. The land was sold for a fair price in the first place. I am to rent the place for three years and give one-third crop to the man that owns it now. Would the previous owner be entitled to any crops from the place during this time, providing the other fellow failed to make his payments on same? That is, could the previous owner collect any more than the one-third of crop that I am to give the other man for his share? Is it necessary to draw up a contract with both of these men or just the man I rent the place from?  
Alta. —K.

A.—If you are contemplating renting farm for three years, you should have lawyer draw lease. It may save you endless trouble later. We would advise you to see lawyer about the whole matter.

### HORSE SALE

Q.—A sold team of horses to B, guaranteed, verbally, sound and healthy. Two weeks from date of purchase one of the horses took colic and later died. B paid on that team \$133 cash and the balance of \$417 as a promissory note. A misrepresented the team. B is not able to pay the balance, but is willing to give the horse back. What can A do while the note is only covering the horses?  
Man. —H.K.

A.—B has two remedies. He may sue for revision of the sale and return of money and note, or B may wait until sued on note and then counterclaim for breach of warranty. The danger of the latter course is that the note may get into the hands of an innocent party for value and then there is no defence to it, tho B would still have right to sue for damages for breach of warranty. To succeed in either action B would have to prove horse was not sound and healthy at date of sale.

### FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Q.—Can a loan company foreclose on me this year. As the crop has been an entire failure, I have not been able to pay them anything on the interest.  
Alta. —J.S.R.

A.—The loan company may take action on mortgage if they wish. Land must be first offered for sale. If sale does not realize as much as is against land, loan company takes land and you are foreclosed.

### PERMANENT PASTURE

Q.—Could you inform me what would be the best grass seed to sow for a permanent pasture? Our land is very heavy here. I have twenty acres to seed down which was well summer-fallowed in 1914. What amount of seed would it require to the acre and could I raise wheat on the land as a nurse crop? If not, how would you advise me to seed it?  
Idaleen, Sask. —R.S.

Answer by Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College:—

Thruout the drier districts in the West, Brome seems to be the only grass adapted to permanent pasture. It starts early in the spring, remains green late in the fall, and, due to its extensive root system, can withstand the dry weather during July and August. It has, however, two serious objections; first, it is difficult to eradicate when

Continued on Page 34

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1. in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.



## Marketing Poultry and Eggs

Continued from Page 8

some co-operative system evolved that will enable farmers to market everything by a direct route and do away with so many different parties handling the goods before they reach the consumer. Co-operative egg circles and co-operative fattening would be a step in the right direction. But further than this a central organization would be necessary to place the product at the consumers' door. If our farmers would combine and organize themselves properly thruout the country and then also organize a central organization to dispose of the products, higher prices could be secured for all farm produce. The branch organizations could all send in their produce to the central organization, where it would be graded properly and put on the market in the shortest possible time and disposed of at highest prices. It is not sufficient to have co-operative egg circles and co-operative fattening stations, we must also have co-operative marketing. Unless we have this the produce goes thru the present channels, and the profits are cut down every time another middleman gets his hands on the goods. If the product has to find an outlet thru these agents, co-operation at the producers' end will not amount to much. What should be done is for fifty or a hundred farmers to get together and organize a co-operative association, each take a share or more, depending on what amount constitutes a share. A store could be rented in one of the larger cities and they could do a regular retail business. Whatever profits would accrue should go back to the association to further its own interests. Highest prices would then be realized, and, what is more, the consumer would get a better class of product, especially in the case of eggs. The central organization could regulate the supply pretty well by knowing approximately what amounts each member of the branch organization was going to send in every week. The scheme could be worked out so that the supply would meet the demand right along, and in the case of over-production or too large quantities being sent in, some of it would have to be held over in cold storage for a certain length of time.

Such a business could be conducted by the farmers themselves on a co-operative basis, and with the hearty co-operation of every member of each branch organization an immense business could be built up in a year's time.

### Co-operative Fattening Stations

Co-operative fattening stations owned and controlled by such an organization could be operated to good advantage, and the properly finished product would find a ready sale in the hands of the central organization. Such stations should be located at various points thruout each province. They should commence operations early in the fall or the late summer months and turn out a specified number of dressed fowl every week. These stations could also be made the receiving stations for the eggs from the co-operative egg circles during the entire year.

Poultry fattened and finished by these various stations would all be uniform in quality and finish, and as such would command the highest market prices. The eggs produced by the circle members would also be of a better quality than ordinary eggs. These could be candled, packed and shipped from each station direct to the central organization, there to be disposed of at the best possible prices.

The improvement in the dressed poultry and egg trade which we desire to bring about can only come by the united and whole-hearted co-operation of all the farmers. If all are agreed on one line of action, the rest will be comparatively simple. By co-operation in production, co-operation in handling and co-operation in marketing poultry products, the farmers will be doing their share in developing the poultry industry.

The comfort which poor human beings want in such a world as this is not the comfort of ease but the comfort of strength.—Kingsley.

# PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

## Complete Now Your Plans for the Year's Work

Canada, this year, cannot produce too much staple food. No matter how large her surplus for export, there will still be need of more food in Europe and Britain. The Canadian Government, therefore, urges all farmers and producers of food to attend the series of Conferences now being held throughout the Dominion under the direction of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Let farmers get together at these Conferences and discuss the vital questions of the day. Agricultural Specialists will

also be on hand to give valuable information as to the food products the Empire and her Allies most need, and to offer suggestions to increase production.

### ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

The important thing now is to complete at once your plan for the year's work—for increased production. By planning well in advance, each month's operations can be carried through more effectively when the time comes. Delays later on, through neglect of this, will mean loss to you and to the Empire.

### Use the Best Seed

This year, for the sake of the Empire, farmers should be exceptionally careful in the selection of seed. Cheap seed is often the dearest. If every Canadian farmer would use only the best varieties, and sow on properly cultivated soil, the grain output of Canadian farms would be doubled. Deal only with reliable seedsmen. Write at once to Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and to your Provincial Agricultural Department, for information as to the best varieties of seed to be

used in your particular locality, and use no others.

All grain intended for seed should be thoroughly cleaned and selected to retain only the strong kernels. You can reap only what you sow. It does not pay to sow weeds. Clean seed means larger crops and helps to keep the land clean. When you have your seed grain ready, put it through the cleaner once more.

### Test Your Seed

Test your seed for vitality, too. Seed is not always as good as it looks. For example, oats, quite normal in appearance

and weight, may be so badly damaged by frost that their value for seed is completely destroyed. If you have any doubt as to the quality of your seed a sample may be sent free to the seed laboratory at Ottawa, or Calgary, for test. But in most cases this simple test will prove sufficient:—

Take a saucer and two pieces of blotting paper. Place seed between blotting papers. Keep moist and in a warm place. In a few days, you will be able to see whether the vitality is there. Neglect to test your seed may mean the loss of crop.

## The Farm Labour Problem

This is undoubtedly one of the most difficult problems to solve today. There is a surplus of labour in the cities and towns and a shortage in the country. Careful handling of the problem is necessary. Under present conditions, in addition to looking to the Governments for help, the necessary work should be largely undertaken locally.

### Committees in every Town

The Government suggests the forming of an active committee in every town and city, composed of town and country men and women. This committee would find out the sort of help the farmers of their locality need, and get a list of the unemployed in their town or city, who are suitable for farm labour. With this information, the committee would be in a good position to get the right man for the right place.

Councils, both rural and urban, boards of trade and other

organizations could advantageously finance such work. Every unemployed man in the town or city who is placed on the farm becomes immediately a producer, instead of a mere consumer and a civic expense. With Britain and her Allies calling for more food, it will be a national loss, in fact a national crime, to leave in the towns and cities any unemployed men who are capable, as thousands of them are, of being of assistance on the farm.

Have you a house on the farm for a married man? A real home for the farm labourer will solve this problem.

### Free Bulletins

The Government urges farmers and other producers to make a wider use of the large number of Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or your Provincial Departments. There are special Bulletins on selection of seed, testing, early planting, that you should have. Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get these Bulletins.

Send your coupon by first mail. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service," and will travel free.

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Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Canada

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture,  
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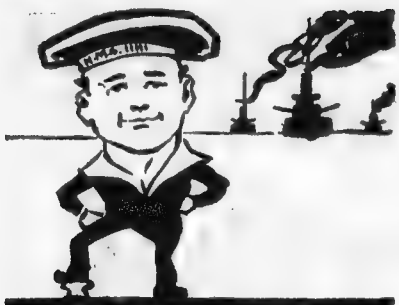
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# Resolutions at Regina

Below is the conclusion of the report of the Regina Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association which was crowded out of the last issue of The Guide.

## Women School Trustees

A very interesting discussion took place on the question of the election of women as school trustees. The resolution introducing the subject was, "Resolved, that our Association is in favor of a law being passed making it possible for women to act as school trustees."

It was pointed out that women were already qualified to vote and become trustees on the same terms as men, that is, on condition that they are rate-payers, and the President said if that was so, it was unnecessary to pass the resolution as no one would want to give a vote or power to act as trustees to any who were not ratepayers.

A lady delegate remarked that ninety-nine per cent. of the women had no property, and if their husbands started to transfer land to them, many of them would be arrested for defrauding their creditors. She suggested that women be allowed to vote and become trustees without property qualifications.

Hon. George Langley said he entirely agreed. He was against any property qualification.

President Maharg took issue with Mr. Langley on this point, but agreed with another lady's suggestion that the mothers of children should all have a vote in school matters.

A delegate introducing himself as "A Yankee from Texas," said that state had the best schools in the Union and all women could vote and be trustees without property qualification.

Mrs. McNeal, of Expanse, said she was a school trustee in North Dakota, and was not herself a ratepayer, tho her husband was. The women, she said, took hold of the school in the district where she formerly resided, and tho it was in debt when the men gave it up, they improved the school and left \$5,000 in the treasury. Then they let the men run it again and it went into debt once more (applause).

Mrs. Cooper, of Aquadell, said only farmers' wives should be allowed to vote. They did not want the hired girls going out to elect the school trustees.

Another lady delegate took exception to this, however, and said the women should encourage their assistants, who were the future mothers of the country, to take an interest in the welfare of the community.

The resolution carried unanimously.

## Fire Insurance

A resolution that the Executive be asked to investigate with a view to carrying on a fire insurance business for the benefit of rural property only, was brought before the convention. John Evans, of Nutana, and Murdo Cameron, of Floral, reminded the convention that there was already in existence a successful mutual fire insurance company, which confined itself to farm buildings, and rural schools and churches, and known as the Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This company had been in business for several years, and was in a sound position. They suggested that rather than start a separate company the association should make some arrangement with this concern. The President said perhaps the association could absorb the company, and promised it should be considered when the Executive took the matter up. The resolution then passed.

## Statistics Wanted

The secretary was instructed to endeavor to secure statistics showing the amount and value of all commodities shipped into Saskatchewan which might be profitably produced in the province, and to circulate the information among the locals.

W. J. Truscott, who moved the resolution, explained that the information was necessary to enable farmers to know what crops outside the usual farm products they could profitably turn their attention to.

It was explained that there were no government statistics of provincial imports, but Thomas Acheson, general

agricultural agent of the C.P.R., said the railways had the information and he would be glad to supply it so far as his line was concerned.

A number of resolutions dealing with questions which have been previously dealt with were passed with only the briefest discussion. These included the following:

## Reciprocal Demurrage

"Resolved, that we still adhere to our demand for reciprocal demurrage as applied to railways."

## Shortages on Coal

"Whereas, there is considerable shortage in cars of coal;

"And, whereas, the freight in many cases amounts to as much as the original cost of the coal;

"And, whereas, the consumer not only pays for coal he does not get, but pays freight on shortages, which the railway company does not haul;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Minister of Trade and Commerce be asked to make full investigation of the matter of shortages in coal shipments and to inquire fully into the methods and facilities for weighing coal at points of shipment."

## Protection of Renter

"Resolved, That the Grain Growers' Association suggest to Parliament that legislation be passed to protect a renter in event of foreclosure by a mortgage company."

## Direct Legislation

"Resolved, That this Convention again places itself on record as being in favor of the principles of Direct Legislation by the initiative and referendum."

## Security on Machinery

"Resolved, That no company selling machinery shall take security on any chattels possessed by the purchaser, the only security to be taken to be the machinery itself."

## Feed for Settlers

"Resolved, That we favor the system of supplying feed to settlers in the dried out districts as follows: When 5 acres have been broken they be given 8 bushels, and that the municipalities have the supervision of the same."

## Cheaper Money

"Resolved, That this convention reaffirms its adherence to the principles embodied in the Farm Mortgage Act, and requests the provincial government to put the same in operation immediately the condition of the money market warrants."

## Dower Law

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this association that the wife should have an equal interest in all property, both personal and real, with the husband, and that neither should have power to convey real estate without the signature of the other."

## Co-operative Abattoir

"Whereas, Saskatchewan has demonstrated its capacity to produce live stock;

"And, whereas, the prices and facilities for marketing live stock are in a more demoralized state than heretofore;

"And, whereas, the needs of the Empire in a state of war are greater than ever for the live stock products of Canada:

"Therefore, we urge upon the provincial government the need of cold storage and packing house facilities, which are now more urgent than ever, and request that some action be taken in this matter as soon as possible."

## Votes for Women

"Resolved, That the provincial government be asked to pass legislation granting women equal voting power with men."

## Government and C.N.R.

"Whereas, it would appear from press reports that Mackenzie and Mann are again in Ottawa looking for another grant from the public treasury; and

"Whereas, the C.N.R. has received

Continued on Page 30

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## FARMERS!

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**LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN THIS PROVINCE**



## Addresses to Convention

At the concluding meeting of the Women's Section of the G.G.A. reports were received from sixteen of the local sections, which indicated that the activities of these associations vary from a simple exchange of recipes to the paying for a grain growers' hall and earnest propaganda work.

### Miss Beynon's Address

Three addresses enlivened the tedium of a protracted business session, the first by Miss Francis Marion Beynon, editor of the Country Homemakers department of The Guide, on the awakening of the women of the East. In her introduction the speaker pointed out that so much emphasis is laid these days upon the woman movement in the English-speaking countries and particularly upon the woman suffrage phase of it, that we are apt to forget that it is only one form of expression of a movement which is world wide. It is immaterial whether the demand be for freedom from the veil, larger industrial opportunity, a wider education or political equality, all of these are different phases of the struggle which is common to all womanhood. The speaker also pointed out that women never have to fight this fight alone. Always in every country there are some men of big vision to uphold and support their cause.

### Women of China

Beginning with China, the speaker traced the change in the position of women from that time when a girl was regarded as being incapable of profiting by instruction on thru the years to the present, when schools for girls are increasing in number so rapidly, that it is not possible to get competent teachers for all of them, to the time when there is in Peking a daily newspaper published by a Chinese woman for her country women; when the Chinese women meet together in great numbers to consider the deliberations of their assembly or parliament and when they have anticipated the freedom of Western women in that they enjoy the privilege of woman suffrage.

### Woman's Position in Japan

In Japan women have enjoyed industrial and educational freedom for a much greater length of time. This little Eastern country is in advance of certain provinces of Canada in that they have compulsory education for all children of both sexes over six years of age. They have rather a unique way of enforcing it in the girls' schools. It seems that the accommodation is far from being adequate, so the children are made to understand that they must keep up with their classes or they will lose their place in the school and as there is a law compelling children to attend, this would lead to a great fuss between the parents and the officials.

The home life of Japan was pictured as being far from serene, owing largely to the custom of arranging marriages. The Japanese men are taught that it is a weakness to fall in love; tho. of course, being men they do it, but too frequently after marriage and with the wrong woman.

Until recently there was one divorce in Japan for every three marriages and these were always sought by the men, as it is only recently that a woman was able to get a divorce under any circumstances; whereas, there were seven grounds of divorce applicable to the masculine side of the house, two of which were disobedience and too much talking.

### Women in India

In India, the speaker said, one was confronted by such a complication of castes, religions and nationalities that it seemed as if old mother England must have had an off-day when she set out to conquer such an incomprehensible land. There is no woman movement in India in the sense that it exists in China and Japan. Here one finds that some women go thru the university and become brilliant scholars and surgeons, while others whose brothers graduated from the highest educational institutions are not per-

mitted to learn anything but certain parts of the Koran.

In conclusion, the speaker referred briefly to the freedom of the women of Burma, one of the Eastern provinces of India, where the women are in business both before and after marriage, where they do not change their names upon entering into the marriage state, and where they wear no wedding ring to show that they have been annexed by some man.

### Miss Clendenan's Address

Miss May Clendenan, Dame Dibbin, of the Farmer's Advocate, who had been announced as addressing the convention on political equality, said that she felt that to speak on this subject to the women of the Grain Growers' Association was like bringing wheat to Saskatchewan, so she was prepared to dwell more on the fundamental principles involved and methods of working than on an exhaustive presentation of the case for this reform.

There was, she said, just one real reason for the extension of the franchise to women, the principle of democracy. If democracy is right, women should have it. If it isn't, men shouldn't.

Miss Clendenan admitted that no one could say that women would always do thus and so if they had the franchise, but she was convinced that on the whole it would prove a powerful weapon for good in their hands and advised the women to concentrate on getting the tool for their work.

She advised each branch of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to have a suffrage committee and on that committee a convenor of literature.

She particularly recommended this committee to investigate the state of mind of the local member on this question and if he needed education to see that he got it.

She suggested that they keep in touch with the local editor and try to get a suffrage column in the local paper or if he was opposed, to stir him up into active opposition on the grounds that an earnest enemy of the suffrage cause is usually its best friend. Local rest rooms should be kept plentifully supplied with suffrage literature and a close tab should be kept on the opinions of the teacher and preacher.

### Pays to Advertise

In suffrage work, as elsewhere, Miss Clendenan said, it pays to advertise and to this end she suggested such ways and means as wearing a pin, having a banner tacked on the wall and using suffrage stationery.

She told briefly about the work done by the Political Equality League of Manitoba at the Stampede and thru the Woman's Parliament. She also told of a little bit of a village in Manitoba which put on the play "How the Vote was Won," and met with tremendous success.

In conclusion, she pointed out that the work involved in getting the vote devolved upon the women themselves, that while they could be sure of the cordial support and sympathy of many of the men, it was primarily a woman's fight and it must be fought out by the women themselves.

### An Unexpected Visitor

Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Lillian Laurie, of the Free Press, who happened to be in the city unexpectedly, was asked to speak, and she did so briefly, on organization.

Mrs. Thomas pointed out the great importance of beginning right and particularly in the matter of choosing officers. No woman should be put into office because she thought it was coming to her. It wasn't, unless she was well qualified to fill the job, and the best qualification was a fine spirit.

She had heard some people say that the women didn't know enough to organize. She recommended them to go ahead and organize even if there wasn't one woman in the district who knew how to conduct a meeting. They would soon find out by doing it and studying up procedure as they went along.

Above all else, she hoped the women

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Among the subjects discussed are the laundry room and utensils, various methods of softening water, how to make hard and soft soap, how to remove stains of every kind (the chapter on this subject is alone worth more than the price of the book), how to wash wools, knitted wear, hosiery, print material, white clothes, table linen; how to use blueing and starch (chapter on starching is very complete and contains a great many new and useful suggestions). Ironing is an art and the author gives instructions in the ironing of all kinds of wearing apparel, together with use of the irons and care of the clothes.

In addition to these general subjects, there are special directions given for laundering baby clothes, silk gloves, ribbons, fine handkerchiefs, lace curtains, etc. A number of splendid recipes are also given for cleaning hats, kid gloves, white shoes, brown shoes, removing paint stains, grass stains, sponging and pressing dress goods, cleaning carpets, etc. The book contains 116 pages, is printed in good type and illustrated, and bound in attractive stiff covers. Postpaid. **65c**

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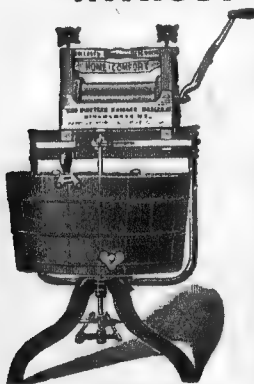
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would have a big vision of the future of their some far-off dream towards which they would keep striving.

### Plan of Work

The report of the Plan of Work committee was brought up at this session and passed upon by the convention as follows:

- 1—Organization, Press Work, Work of District Directors, Speakers.
- 2—Co-operation, Better Quality Produce, Cash for Produce, Co-operative Buying.
- 3—Plan of Work for Children.
- 4—Educational Work along Purity Lines.
- 5—Franchise Plans, Every Local Should have Suffrage Committee.
- 6—Temperance Plans, To Help the W.C.T.U. as far as possible.
- 7—To Secure Speakers from the University.
- 8—Social Work, Study, Singing.
- 9—To Try to Induce the University to Supply Literature Suitable for Debates.
- 10—To Promote Understanding and Sympathy Between Farm and Town Associations.
- 11—To Further the Study of the Booklet on Rural Citizenship, sent out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.
- 12—That a Corresponding Secretary be Appointed by Locals.

### Resolutions Adopted

The last business of the session was the report of the committees on Resolutions and Courtesies and Credentials. The substance of the resolutions adopted by the convention was as follows:

That the Executive be empowered to approach the University relative to having the library service extended to include the Grain Growers' Association. That the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' undertake to establish trading centres for the sale of by-produce.

That the question of getting the government to supply free text books for schools be looked into.

That the various Women's Sections of the Grain Growers' Associations take up with their local municipal officers the matter of securing a district nurse for the community.

That the women of the Grain Growers' Association agitate on the question of women being on the school boards. It was decided to leave this matter for the Women's Executive to take up with the Central Board.

That the women of the Grain Growers' Association arrange for some able speakers to tour Saskatchewan and give lectures on important questions of the day.

That a responsible person be left in charge of the rural school in cases where the teacher goes home to lunch.

That the co-operative shipping of butter and eggs to city markets be undertaken.

That the Executive investigate markets for farm produce.

That the Executive deal with the matter of a stamp to be used by the Women's Section on their produce.

That the hearty appreciation of the convention be expressed to the ladies of Regina for their kindness.

### Votes of Thanks

The committee on credentials and courtesies brought in resolutions of thanks to Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Brown for their kind hospitality, to the Local Council of Women for their friendly greetings and the tea tendered the delegates at the city market; the Board of Trade for their efforts to secure accommodation; to the officials and caretaker of Knox church, where the women had finally found such comfortable quarters; to the city fathers for their help and interest in many ways and the speakers who had so kindly contributed to the program.

### Delegates Entertained

As has been foreshadowed already, the women were the guests of the Civic Committee of the Local Council of Women at a jolly afternoon tea at the city market. The women had cleverly transformed two stalls in the market into two cute, little tea rooms, and from these hospitality was most graciously dispensed. Between whiles the guests had the pleasure of visiting the

woman's exchange and seeing the stalls of fresh farm produce.

That same evening Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Brown tendered the visitors a reception at Government House, which proved quite informal and altogether enjoyable, adding one more to the many pleasant memories the delegates had to carry home with them.

### A Generous Grant

On Thursday morning the Secretary of the Women's Section of the convention presented a brief report of the year's work together with a statement of the financial expenditure to the general convention, after which the matter of the grant was delicately broached and tactfully spoken to by the President and Vice-President of the Women's Section. It was pointed out that the work had grown to such proportions thruout the year that they felt it necessary to ask for an increase of the grant from five to eight hundred dollars. No sooner was the request made than a man in the audience was on his feet to move an amendment, that the grant be increased to one thousand dollars, which found several enthusiastic seconders, and was carried unanimously by the convention.

### Directors Appointed

At their closing session on Thursday afternoon, the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association concluded much important business. Mrs. McNaughtan, unanimously re-elected to the office of President, was assisted in presiding by Mrs. S. V. Haight, who was also unanimously returned to the office of Vice-President. Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The directors for the coming year were elected as follows:

District No. 1—Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler.

District No. 3—Mrs. Noggles.

District No. 4—Mrs. Matthews, Heward.

District No. 5—Mrs. Hicks, Rosetti.

District No. 6—Mrs. Hawkes, Percival.

District No. 7—Mrs. Platt, Tantallon.

District No. 8—Mrs. Ames, Hanley.

District No. 9—Mrs. Ludlow, Warman.

District No. 13—Mrs. Pratt, Rutland.

District No. 14—Mrs. Cooper.

District No. 15—Mrs. McNeal, Expanse.

District No. 16—Mrs. Thompson, Netherhill.

There being no representation from districts No. 2, 11 and 12, it was left with the Executive to fill these vacancies.

## Resolutions at Regina

Continued from Page 28

sixty-eight millions in bond guarantees, etc., in the last three years:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that if this amount is not sufficient we strongly recommend that the government take over the C.N.R. and operate it as a public utility."

### Equity Commission

"Whereas, the poor crop of the past season has left many farmers without the means to meet overdue liabilities; and

"Whereas, even a good crop next season will not enable them to meet all liabilities:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the provincial government be asked to create an equity court or commission to whom such farmer may apply for the purpose of distributing his payments pro rata among all his creditors."

### Establish Legal Department

"Whereas, the Emergency Fund of the association was created especially for the purpose of securing good legal advice for the association, the drafting of proposed legislative measures, and the pressing of same upon parliament;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the executive be empowered to establish a legal department of the Central, and to use the money of the Emergency Fund to defray the expenses of such department, and further that each local be invited to make each year a contribution to this fund by the holding of a social, concert, or entertainment, the proceeds of which shall go to the emergency or fighting fund."



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### THE SOLDIERS' BOOTS

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on February 10, Major-General Hughes gave the names of the firms which supplied boots for the first Canadian contingent, and the prices paid. They were as follows: Ames, Holden, McCready Ltd., Montreal, \$3.85 per pair; the Slater Shoe Company, Montreal, \$3.85 per pair; Tetrault Mfg. Co., Montreal, \$3.85 per pair; Louis Gauthier Co., Quebec, \$3.85 per pair; John McPherson Company, Hamilton, \$3.85 per pair; Hartt Boot and Shoe Co., Fredericton, \$3.66 2-3 per pair; Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, N.S., \$3.80 per pair.

The boots were inspected as follows: Those of Ames, Holden, McCready and Slater Shoe Company by J. Prenter and W. Wilson; those of Tetrault Mfg. Company by W. Silver and A. E. Baldwin; those of L. Gauthier Co., by W. Jacques. This inspection was made in the contractors' factories. Boots made by the John McPherson Company, Hartt Boot and Shoe Company and Amherst Boot and Shoe Company were sent direct to Valcartier camp without previous inspection at the factory.

### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

ing remark your correspondent is not informed, but the interpretation put upon it by the leader of the opposition would seem to be the best in the true interests of economy. Should all our judges appointed comparatively early in life retire after only fifteen years' service and go into politics while still drawing their pensions, an undesirable situation would be created. Mr. Doherty is, without doubt, one of the most likeable, capable and painstaking ministers of justice Canada has ever had, but the example he is setting to judges on the bench is perhaps not just what it should be, and it is perhaps well that Sir Wilfrid put his finger upon this matter and that Mr. Doherty should have himself helped to emphasize it. The practice is one which certainly should not be allowed to spread, more particularly in these days of economic stress, declining revenues and increased taxation.

### Will Investigate Boot Scandal

The announcement that a special committee will inquire into the quality of the boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers, boots which the British authorities declined to let our fighting men take over to France—not to speak of other articles—is received with some measure of satisfaction. In the debate on the address, the leader of the Opposition suggested an inquiry, but Sir Robert in his reply did not immediately agree. He did not long delay, however, and in a day or two stated that a committee would be named. It consists of Sir James Aikins, Chairman; Jos. Rainville, J. F. McCurdy, W. E. Middlebro (Conservatives), and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, E. M. Macdonald and E. W. Nesbitt, (Liberals). The report of the board appointed by the minister of militia to inquire into the matter, tabled this week, will be referred to the committee and a large number of witnesses will be examined. The report of the board is one of the most peculiar and contradictory documents ever brought down in parliament. The board, after finding that the boots supplied by the manufacturers were defective in several respects—unsuitable shape, unsuitable make, leather lacking in water resisting qualities, not oiled, etc.—comes to the most surprising general conclusion that: "The boots manufactured for the Canadian overseas division were, generally speaking, well made and of good quality." It would appear that the members of the board as well as the makers will have to do some explaining to the committee. Another point revealed in the report was that a large number of the boots were never inspected before being accepted by the department. This is a matter which the officials of the department will undoubtedly have to explain. It having been admitted that the boots were not what they ought to have been, the work of the committee will be practically confined to the task of fixing the responsibility.

### Conservatives Want Election

The majority of the members of the Conservative party are urging the government to go to the country in June. At a meeting of local Conservatives last night, several members gave the warning to make ready for the day of fray for it "was fast approaching." W. F. Cockshutt said that a sort of political truce had been declared in parliament, but in spite of this the Liberals had tried to explode several mines and shoot off some torpedoes.

Richard Blain, of Peel, urged Canadians to buy nothing but goods made in Canada. "We are entangled enough now in this crisis with our neighbors to the south of us," he said. "Where would we have been if reciprocity had been adopted?" Mr. Blain did not explain that if his policy were followed to a logical conclusion Mr. White would have to change his form of taxation in order to raise the necessary revenues of the country.

The heart of India is true to England, but her fervent hope or ideal is that she should be placed in a position corresponding to that of the self-governing colonies.—Sir Henry Cotton.

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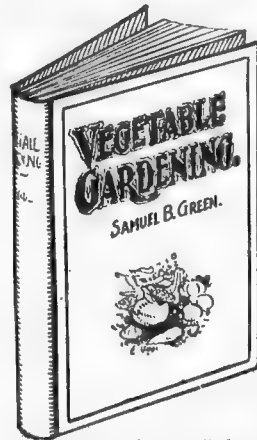
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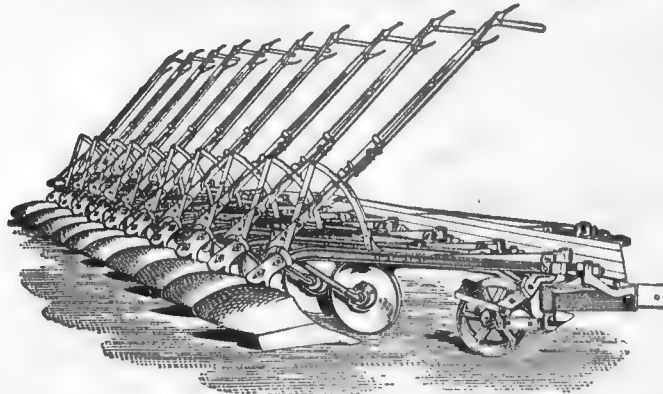
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The list of vegetables and herbs which are discussed in detail include: Anise, artichoke, asparagus, beans, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, caraway, carrot, catnip, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, citron, melon, corn, cress, cucumber, dill, egg plant, endive, garlic, ground cherry, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, muskmelon, mushroom, mint, okra, onions, oyster plant, parsnip, parsley, peas, peppers, peppermint, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, rutabagas, sage, salsify, spinach, squash, strawberry, sweet basil, sweet potato, thyme, tomatoes, turnip, watermelon, winter savory.

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Yours very truly, (Signed) Aug. Reiser.

Hamlet, Man., Nov. 20, 1914.  
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Dear Sirs:—In response to your request I may say the lumber sent Brookes Bros., through me, was the best stuff we have put in a barn for at least ten years, and it was very satisfactory in price as well. In view of this fact I have recommended to a few probable next year buyers to get their stuff from you.  
Yours truly, (Signed) Geo. S. Anderson.

Loverna, Sask., Oct. 12, 1914.  
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Gentlemen:—Your car of lumber, No. 788884, duly received and unloaded. Glad to admit there was no shortage of any kind. The quality of lumber was very good. The dimension stock was all thicker and wider than lumber got in the local yards. Thanking you for prompt shipment.  
Yours truly, (Signed) N. E. Bingeman.

Cut Knife, Sask., Jan. 14, 1915.  
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Dear Sirs:—Car of lumber, No. 111444, shipped by you to Rock-haven on December 10th arrived in good time, and we have unloaded it. The lumber and shingles were very fine stock. I have unloaded many cars since coming to this Western country, but none to excel this one in quality. I suppose you have received the price before now.  
Yours truly, (Signed) W. M. Atton.

We have dozens of others, all proving we give quality and service, so much appreciated by Mr. Farmer

**REMEMBER**—We are on the ground. Your order receives our personal attention. It is loaded carefully and intelligently. Our business is **Lumber only**. Not a Jobber's side line 2,000 miles away from the mills. That is why we guarantee satisfaction and allow examination before payment. The more you examine, the greater your satisfaction.

**DO NOT BUY** your lumber until you secure our delivered estimate on material required. Never accept a lump price. Insist on an itemized list, stating grades. Specify **Coast Douglas Fir** or **Red Cedar**, we then **DEFY COMPETITION**.

**CO-OPERATIVE ORDERING**—Farmers not requiring a full carload, obtain the same prices by arranging with others to fill the car. We take **SPECIAL CARE** in loading, separating each order and numbering it so no confusion arises in unloading. We have loaded twelve orders in one car, to the great satisfaction of the members of the G. G. Association ordering.

Our prices delivered, freight prepaid, to places taking a 40c freight rate from Vancouver.

1x4, No. 1 Edge Grain Flooring \$33.00	1x6, No. 1 Fir Drop Siding ... \$24.00	1x4, No. 1 For V Jt. Clg. .... \$25.00
1x4, No. 1 Flat Grain Flooring.. 24.00	1x6, No. 3 Fir Drop Siding ... 22.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. .... 22.00
1x4, No. 3 Flooring ..... 22.00	1x6, No. 3 1/2 Fir Drop Siding ... 20.50	1x4, No. 1 Fir V Jt. Clg. .... 20.00
1x4, No. 3 1/2 Flooring ..... 20.00	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Drop Siding ... 34.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. .... 18.00
	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding .. 24.00	
2x4—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension ..... \$18.50	1x6, No. 1 Fir, Shiplap ..... \$17.50	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension ..... 20.50	1x8, 10 or 12 ..... 18.50	
2x6 or 2x8—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension ..... 18.50	1x6, No. 2 Fir, Shiplap ..... 15.50	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension ..... 20.50	1x8, 10 or 12 ..... 16.50	
2x10 or 2x12—10 to 16 ft. .... 20.50	1x8, No. 1 Spruce, Shiplap ..... 19.50	
18, 20, 22 ..... 22.50	1x8 or 10, No. 1 Com. Boards, Fir ..... 18.00	
	No. 2 ..... 17.00	

All other Material in proportion.

We supply you with Doors, Windows, Mouldings at very lowest prices.  
SHINGLES—No. 1, XXX, Red Cedar, B.C., at \$2.90

## Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.

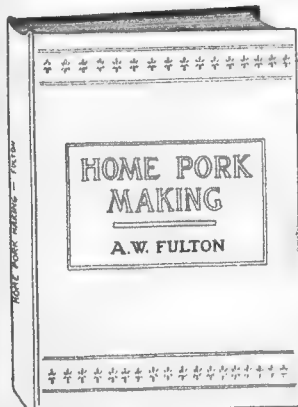
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

REFERENCES:  
The Merchants Bank of Canada

## Home Pork Making

By A. W. FULTON



The art of curing and preserving pork on the farm is not by any means generally known. Every person can kill a pig, but not every person can kill and dress a pig properly and very few persons can cure and preserve the pork to retain its best flavor. This book is a complete guide for the slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing of pork, and instructions are given for the apparatus necessary for slaughtering, scalding, dressing and cutting. Directions are given for making the best use of the offal, lard making, pickling, barreling, curing the hams and shoulders, dry salting the bacon and sides.

Directions are also given for smoking, and several different types of smoke houses are described that could be easily and cheaply built on the farm. Not the least valuable part of the book is that containing a large number of recipes for cooking pork in different ways. This is a book valuable not only to the farmer, but also to his wife. There has been a great demand for it all over the West, and wherever a copy is found in a house, it will pay for itself many times over, and will make the pork industry more profitable and pork a more popular dish on the table. Postpaid 55 cents.

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## PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM

Gaetan [1210] 61375 (70162) Black, 8 years old. Prize winner at Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Carman, also New York, 1909.  
McPeak 29051 Grey, 13 years old, won at Prince Albert and Edmonton in 1910 and 1911.  
Prince Rupert [4115] Black, 2 years old. Also a number of registered females for sale.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, CRANDALL, MAN.

or between 6 o'clock in the afternoon of any other day of the week and 7 o'clock on the following morning, save and except, as to both retail and wholesale places, in cases where a requisition for medical purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner or by a licensed druggist, or by a justice of the peace, is furnished the licensee or his agent; nor shall any liquor, whether sold or not, be permitted or allowed to be drunk in any such places during the time prohibited by this act for the sale of the same."

### Club Permits

Provision is made to regulate the sale of liquor in clubs by the issue of permits, and not licenses, as at present. Section 4 of the bill would prevent the issue of club licenses (or permits) outside cities. Christmas and Good Friday are included with Sundays among the days on which liquor may not be sold, and power is taken to regulate the sale and consumption of liquor on ferry or lake boats. A clause gives the lieutenant-governor-in-council power to appoint inspectors of local option territory, whose duties will consist of enforcing the local option laws.

In connection with the reduction of licenses by municipal initiative, the bill provides that a petition to reduce the number of licenses in any municipality must be signed by at least 25 per cent. of the total number of persons on the last revised municipal voters' list. It must be filed with the city clerk on or before October 1, in the same way as a local option petition, and must be voted on at the annual municipal elections. Power is given to repeal by-laws reducing the number of licenses, but only after not less than two years' trial. Under certain conditions, these regulations can be applied in all organized territory.

An important section of the bill gives the chief license inspector the right to suspend for a period not exceeding two weeks the license of any licensee who does not, in the inspector's opinion, abide by the regulations of the Liquor License Act.

On Thursday, February 18, a spirited debate took place on a resolution put forward by the Liberals in favor of the holding of a referendum on the question of total prohibition throughout Manitoba. E. L. Taylor, for the government, moved an amendment, expressing the opinion that the interests of temperance would be best served by local option. The amendment carried on a straight party vote by 25 to 20.

### AN IRISHMAN'S LUCK

Rev. Canon Gill, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, has become one of the most popular and voluminous of Canada's authors. He scored his first success as a novelist when he wrote, "Love in Manitoba," thereby surprising many of his staid and reverend colleagues, who did not know that the canon ever gave a thought to anything lighter than the subjects in the curriculum of St. John's. His first book was such an easy, delightful story and so true to life in the Minnedosa district, where the canon spent so many years, that it met with widespread welcome. The canon never intended that it should be called "Love in Manitoba," but had picked out the more euphonious title of "The Rose of Sweden." The British publishers thought differently, however, and were determined to have the name Manitoba in the title, on account of the interest in all things Western Canadian prevailing in Great Britain. The canon's next book was of the brochure type, and was entitled "A Manitoba Choreboy." Its object was to show to lads in the old country the conditions under which they would have to learn the farming game in the West. His latest book, "An Irishman's Luck," also deals with the efforts of a man from "the Ould Sod" to make a success on a prairie farm. The book introduces a good many characters, all very true to type, and some chapters fairly scintillate with true Empire patriotism. The love element is admixed in judicious proportion, and the book is one which will be read with interest by all Manitobans. A splendid feature of the canon's books on the West is that he never tries to boom unduly or to minimize the difficulties that beset the pathway of the greenhorn.

### TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION FOR MANITOBA

Temperance legislation of a radical nature has been introduced in the Manitoba legislature by Attorney-general Howden, and is now under consideration by a committee of the House. If passed into law, as it appears likely to be, this act will perpetuate the early closing of bars and wholesale liquor stores, give municipalities the right of determining by popular vote the number of liquor licenses that shall be issued within their bounds, and abolish the present division of the province into license districts, creating instead a single commission of three members with province-wide jurisdiction.

#### Hours of Sale

The measure defines as follows the hours during which liquor may be sold: "(1) No sale or other disposal of liquor shall take place in any place where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold by retail or on the premises thereof, or out of or from the same, to any person whomsoever, save as provided in the next succeeding subsection, from or after the hour of 7 o'clock on Saturday night to 7 o'clock on Monday morning thereafter, or between the hours of 7 o'clock on any other night and 7 o'clock on the morning following, and no sale or other disposal of liquor shall take place in any place where liquors are licensed to be sold by wholesale or on the premises thereof, or out of or from the same, to any person whomsoever between the hour of 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and 7 o'clock on Monday morning thereafter,



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 20, 1915)

Wheat—Irregular, the close showing May 6c up. Trade this week was of good volume, with many exciting periods, fluctuations being wide and frequent, both in May and July. The May finished at \$1.58½ and July at \$1.58½ and October at \$1.25. The situation at the outset was strong and values tended higher, there being a general scrambling on the part of "short" sellers of last week to cover and in competing with new investors the May quickly advanced. The market, in fact, was as strong Tuesday as it had been weak Saturday and the change to the "Bull" side again was caused mainly by the revival in foreign buying, dealers abroad taking all the cash wheat offered and were credited with buying futures. The Seaboard claim a large business, some three million bushels being taken on Monday and Tuesday, and the market was also helped by routine statistics in both North America and Europe.

The cash demand continues very good for all grades in store and for future delivery. Oats—Oats held steady all week, fluctuating very little when compared to wheat, and at the close today the May was ½c higher and July ½c higher. The cash demand for lower grades was only fair.

Barley—Owing to the scarcity of offerings, there is practically no business being done in this grain, but to-day's quotations of 79c for No. 3 and 74c for No. 4 are a couple of cents lower than those prevailing the early part of last week.

Flax—Market dull, but at the close today final figures show a gain of 1½c on May and 2c on July.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
Feb. 16.....	159	159½	...
Feb. 17.....	157½	158½	...
Feb. 18.....	158½	158½	...
Feb. 19.....	158½	159	...
Feb. 20.....	158½	158½	125
Feb. 22.....	154½	154½	125
Oats—			
Feb. 16.....	67½	68½	...
Feb. 17.....	67½	68½	...
Feb. 18.....	67½	68½	...
Feb. 19.....	67½	68½	...
Feb. 20.....	67½	67½	...
Feb. 22.....	62½	67	...
Flax—			
Feb. 16.....	166½	168½	...
Feb. 17.....	166½	168½	...
Feb. 18.....	166½	168½	...
Feb. 19.....	166½	168	...
Feb. 20.....	166	168	...
Feb. 22.....	165½	167½	...

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 20)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.50½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.54
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.7
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.52
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.41
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.44
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.48
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.48
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.45
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.36
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	1.30
Screenings, 1 car, ton	23.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.44½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.34
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.44
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.35
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.57
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.54
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	71
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	70½
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	70
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car	70
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	69½
No. 3 corn, 4 cars, mixed	70
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	54½
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	53
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	55½

Sample grade oats, 2 cars	55½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	54½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	54½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	55½
No. 3 white oats, part car, choice	56
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, to run	59½
Mill oats, 1 car	48½
No grade oats, 1 car, bin burnt	52½
Sample grade oats, 1 car, speltz, mixed	52
Sample grade oats, 1 car	54
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	1.24
No. 2 rye, part car	1.24
No. 2 rye, 20 bags, sample	1.22
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.23
Sample grade barley, 5 cars	73
Sample grade barley, 1 car	78
Sample grade barley, 1 car	75
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	74
Sample grade barley, 1 car	80
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	78½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	5
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	1.86
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to run	1.86½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	1.84½
No. 1 flax, 500 bu., to arrive	1.86
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.86½
No. 1 flax, part car	1.85

### COARSE GRAIN AND FEED

(Millers' Prices)

Bran in sacks, per ton	\$24.00	\$25.00
Shorts in sack, per ton	25.00	26.00
Barley chop, per ton	32.00	...
Oat chop, per ton	39.00	...
Feed Corn		
Whole, per ton, in bulk	\$31.00	\$32.00
Whole, per ton, sacked	32.00	33.00
Cracked, per ton, in bulk	33.00	34.00
Cracked, per ton, sacked	33.00	...
Flour		
Royal Household, bag 98 lbs.	\$3.85	...
98s Sovereign	3.85	...
Cotton or Jute		
Five Roses, per bbl.	\$7.70	...
Lakewood	7.40	...
Purity, bbl.	7.70	...
Three Stars	7.10	...
Rolled Oats		
80s per sack	\$3.50	...

### INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected on Saturday, February 20, were:		
	This year	Last year
Wheat . . . . .	254	87
Oats . . . . .	36	36
Barley . . . . .	8	11
Flax . . . . .	11	6
Total . . . . .	330	141

### CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Feb. 20.—About 280 horses arrived here during the week, mostly for the remount department at Victoria Park, while 400 cattle, 4,300 hogs and 400 sheep were the week's receipts at this end of the yard. The fat cattle trade was by no means lively. We sold steers at \$6.75 and cows to \$6.25. We look for 7 cents or better next week for choice even carloads of steers. The hog market brightened perceptibly yesterday and we sold several select loads at \$6.85 and \$6.90. Prospects depend on Eastern markets, and we expect a market for select loads at these prices next week. There is no outlet for thin pigs or sows, and sows heavy in pig should positively not be shipped. Steers, choice export, \$6.75 to \$7.00; choice butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.50; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.25; cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.15; cows, common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; cows, canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00; stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00; oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50; veal calves, 400 to 550 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.75; feeding heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; springers, choice, \$60 to \$70; common, \$40 to \$60; calves and yearlings, \$500 to \$6.00. Fat sheep, \$7.25, \$6.75 and \$7.50 offering for wethers, ewes and lambs.

(The above prices are those quoted by The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Feb. 20.—Receipts of livestock at the yards today were as follows: 250 cattle, 1,640 hogs, and 250 sheep. Prices for killing cattle were, steers, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.25; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.40; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.00; market steady, veal calves, steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.75; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.25; stock cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.75; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25; market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged from \$6.20 to \$6.25, with bulk price of \$6.25; market 10 cents lower. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$7.00; bucks, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$6.00; sheep and lambs steady.

### LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Market dull, but steady. Late weakness in America offset by firmness in Buenos Ayres. Cargoes and parcels are steadily held at yesterday's level and spot market unchanged. There is a smaller inquiry for wintertime and plate sellers are reserved. There is some talk here of larger American shipments this week to United Kingdom.

Corn dull and inclined lower. Spot market easier, and there are fresh arrivals of Plate here, and parcels are offered at 1½d decline. Plate offers remain firm.

Buenos Ayres closed yesterday ½d higher from opening on good export demand and larger clearances. Corn unchanged; oats ½d lower. Russia—Bromhall cables that there is talk of requisitioning all the stored grain.

Note—Finances of this country are bad, and the taking over of the supplies by the government will give much needed financial aid. Prospects for the new crop are good.

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week, 468 cattle, 20 calves, 14,706 hogs and 8 sheep.

### Cattle

The cattle market is very dull. During the

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, February 20, were:

Cash Grains	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.50½	\$1.54½
2 Nor. wheat	1.54½	1.52½
3 Nor. wheat	1.50½	1.49½
3 white oats	62½	55½
Barley	71-79	70-80
Flax, No. 1	1.61	1.96
Futures—		
May wheat	1.58½	1.50½
July wheat	1.58½	1.46½
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$8.50
Hogs, top	7.00	6.60
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.90

past week receipts have been the lightest of the season and yet demand is very poor, sales dragged and the tendency was towards a lower price. The class of stock coming in is not of the choice order and local buyers are not very anxious to handle it. Only a few odd steers made 7 cents, while the bulk sold slowly at from \$6.35 to \$6.75. Choice cows are selling at from \$5.00 to \$5.50 and heifers at from \$5.50 to \$6.00. There is practically no outlet to the South. The markets are low and no demand is apparent. It would be best for shippers to proceed slowly just now and to refrain from sending anything but choice well finished cattle. Stockers, feeders and young cows are not good killers in the country and are worth much more just at present kept off the market. Bulls are not coming in any quantity, price being five cents for tops. Commission men say that a dull trade is expected for a week or so, giving as their reason that the Lenten season has just commenced, that prices for feed are high and Eastern and Southern cattle prices are low. There are scarcely any veal calves coming, but best veals are quoted at from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per hundred.

### Hogs

The hog market has also suffered a decline and, altho receipts have been greatly lessened, the general tone is a very drab one. Hogs sold at the end of last week at \$6.75 and altho a few since then have changed hands at \$7.00, the bulk of the offerings have sold at the lower price. The other markets, too, have been lower, but the opinion is abroad that a reaction will be noticed soon and that prices will then advance to a more paying basis. Until this time, however, it would be well to refrain from shipping, watching the market closely for developments. Light pigs are very hard to get rid of and ought to be kept at home. The cut on roughs is harder now, packers taking from a cent and a half to a cent and three-quarters off the price for selects. Light pigs are selling around 4½ to 4¾ cents and pigs weighing from 100 to 140 pounds for 5 to 5½ cents.

### Sheep and Lambs

There are scarcely any sheep or lambs on the market, but prices are very good just now for any offerings. Quotations for good fat sheep are from 5½ to 6 cents and for choice lambs 6½ to 7½ cents.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

Butter prices remain unchanged, very little coming in from outside points. Fancy dairy is worth 24 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 21 cents and good round lots 18 cents.

### Eggs

There are scarcely any shipments of eggs coming into market now subject to candling, most of the offerings being new laid eggs. Dealers state that this supply is so good that they can only afford to pay from 30 to 35 cents per dozen for these offerings. However, if the individual poultryman will go to the trouble of developing a trade of his own, selecting, stamping and promptly delivering his eggs in neat dozen cartons, in a short time there is no doubt that he could obtain very good prices for his poultry products.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are just the same price this week, dealers offering 55 to 60 cents per bushel and retailing at from 70 to 80 cents.

### Dressed Poultry

There is a very good demand for dressed poultry now and the price for well dressed chickens has gone up a cent since last week. Dealers state that most of the supplies which are now coming forward are of poultry which have been killed and dressed by farmers around Christmas-time and kept by them until now for better prices. Dressed chickens are worth 16 cents per pound, roosters 11 cents, ducks 15 cents, geese 12½ cent and turkeys 17 cents per pound.

### Milk and Cream

There is no change in prices this week for milk and cream, sweet cream being worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 36 cents and milk \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

### Hay and Straw

Feed is in good demand, both hay and straw, and a few carloads of either could be handled to advantage just now. Prices are for No. 2 Red Top, \$12.50 to \$14.00 per ton; No. 2 Upland, \$11.50 to \$13.00, and No. 2 Midland, \$8.00 to \$11.00 per ton. Oat straw is worth about \$6.00 per ton and good bright wheat straw \$5.00 to \$5.50.

## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 16 to February 22 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Feb. 16	156	154½	151	146½	142½	138½	...	65½	62½	62½	61½	60½	82	75	72	72	161½	158½	...	...
17	155½	153½	150	145½	141½	137½	...	65	62½	62½	...	...	80	75	72	72	161	158	...	...
18	156	154½	150½	146½	142½	138½	...	65½	62½	62½	...	...	80	75	72	72	161	158	...	...
19	156½	155	151½	147	142½	138½	133½	65½	62½	62½	...	...	80	75	72	72	161	158	...	...
20	156½	154½	150½	146½	142	138	133	65½	62½	62½	...	...	79	74	71	71	161	158	...	...
22	153	151	147½	143	139	135	...	64½	61½	61½	...	...	78	72	70	70	160½	157½	...	...

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

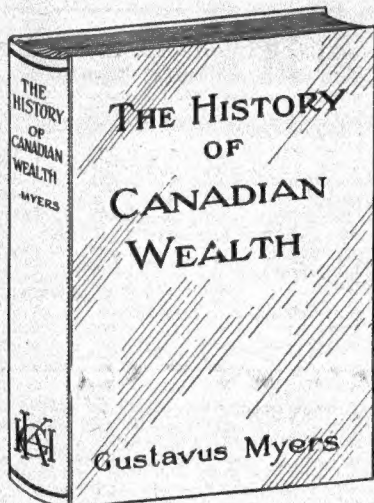
## CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	153	152½	90½	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	151	150½	89½	Best butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.25	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	19c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	147½	147½	87½		6.40-6.60	6.40-6.60	6.25-6.75	Good round lots	18c	18c	16c-17c
No. 4	143	143	83½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	139	139½	75	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	Strictly new laid	30c-35c	30c-35c	30c-32c
No. 6	135	135½	71	Medium cows	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.75-5.25	Subject to Candling	...	26c	...
Feed	...	...	64½	Common cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	In sacks, per bushel	55c-80c	55c-60c	75c
No. 2 CW	64½	65½	35	Choice Heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	35c	35c	38c
No. 3	78	...	44½	Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.75	6.00-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	29c
Cash Flax				Best stocker steers	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	5.50-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	82.25	82.25	82.10
No. 1 NW	160½	182	132½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$65	Dressed Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$35-\$45	Chickens	16c	15c	16c
May	154½	155½	94½	Hogs				Roosters	11c	11c	14c
July	154½	156½	95½	Choice hogs	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$8.25-8.40	Ducks	16c	15c	16c
October	125	...	90½	Heavy sows	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$6.25	Geese	12½c	12½c	16c
Oat Futures				Stags	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	\$4.25	Turkeys	...	...	20c
May	66½	67½	37½	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
July	67	68½	38½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.50	...	7.00-7.50	No. 2 Red Top	\$12½-14	\$12½-14	\$10-\$11
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	...	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Upland	\$11½-13	\$11½-13	\$9-\$10
May	165½	167	137					No. 2 Timothy	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$15
July	167½	168½	139½					No. 2 Midland	\$8-\$11	\$8-\$11	...



## The History of Canadian Wealth

By GUSTAVUS MYERS



Without exception it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada. The story of the feudal system as it existed in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr.

Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded on graft and he names the families without fear or favor. The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading the "History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers. Post Paid, \$1.60.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## Saskatchewan Bull Sale

There will be held at the Exhibition Grounds

**REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11th AT 1.30 P.M.**

An Auction Sale of Pure-Bred Cattle, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. The usual regulations will obtain.

### Annual Meetings of all Livestock Associations

Will be held Regina, March 9th and 10th. For further information, rules, etc., write The Secretary, Livestock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

## ALBERTA HORSE SHOW

And Auction Sale of Horses. Pure Bred Cattle Show and Auction Sale of Bulls

Held under the auspices of the Alberta Livestock Associations and the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, CALGARY, APRIL 21-23. ENTRIES CLOSE for the Auction Sale of Bulls, March 15th. For the Horse Show and Auction Sale of Horses, April 1st. Price List and Entry Forms may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Associations, Victoria Park, Calgary. GEO. LANE, Pres., Alberta Horse Breeders' Assoc. J. L. WALTERS, Pres., Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assoc.

## Percherons and Shorthorns

Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.

### APPLES AND POTATOES

Montreal Journal of Commerce Calls Attention to a Big Discrepancy in Prices

A year or so ago the press of the country became greatly worked up over a case of an Ontario farmer who received but 75 cents for a barrel of apples, while the consumer at Winnipeg paid \$5 for the barrel. The Journal of Commerce has just run across a more startling case than that. In New Brunswick farmers are selling their potatoes at 35 cents per barrel, while in Montreal the consumer is paying his grocer one cent per lb., or \$1.80 per barrel. In other words, the Montreal consumer is paying five times what the New Brunswick producer receives. This enormous spread between grower and consumer is far too marked. Shipping charges, the exactions of middlemen, the handling by wholesalers and retailers, all add to charges, but there should not be such a spread as is indicated by the above figures.

Better marketing methods are urgently required in this country. In Den-

mark, where marketing has been reduced to a science, the farmer gets 92 cents out of every dollar the ultimate consumer pays for his product. On this continent the farmer gets anywhere from 35 cents to 60 cents, more often getting under 50 cents than over. This question of bringing producer and consumer closer together is one of the biggest problems confronting the country. —Montreal Journal of Commerce.

### PRIZE COMPETITION AWARDS

The response to the announcement made recently that a prize of a library of books was offered for articles received from readers relating their experiences with poultry and field crops was very good. This issue of The Guide contains some of the winning articles. The complete result of the competition is as follows:

Making dollars from farm poultry—1, Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

How I ran my incubator—1, Miss A. McCue, Bon Accord, Alta.; 2, H. E. Waters, Pense, Sask.

Making money on winter eggs—1,

Peter G. Brown, Morden, Man.; 2, Fred Senior, Lethbridge, Alta.; 3, Joseph Tallin, Perdue, Sask.

How I increased my crop yield—1, W. G. Jansen, Reid Hill, Alta.; 2, John Starring, Loyalist, Alta.

My experience with a hay crop—1, John P. Lawrie, Altrive Farm, Namaka, Alta.

## Your Questions Answered

Continued from Page 26

the land is broken up, and second, it has a tendency to spread into adjoining fields and especially into hedges and wind-breaks, where it will eventually kill out the trees. Where the grass is to be used as a permanent pasture the first will not be an objection, and if it is located at some distance from the hedges and wind-breaks and kept grazed down close, the second will not give any trouble. When seed is sown on summer-fallow a nurse crop of wheat may be used. The seed should be sown about fourteen pounds to the acre. It can be distributed to the best advantage with the wheelbarrow seeder, but where one of these cannot be obtained, an even stand can be obtained by sowing by hand, provided a calm day is selected when the seed is sown. The land should be harrowed until none of the seed shows above ground; afterwards it will require no further attention until the second season, when it can be used for pasture.

### SOWING ONION SEED

Q.—I wish to grow half an acre of onions next year. Would it be practical to mix the seed with about half a bushel of chop and sow with an ordinary grain drill, blocking up every other hole? How much seed would I require for this amount of land?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer by Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College:—

I do not consider the sowing of onion seed with the grain drill would be practical. I would much prefer to sow it with a small hand seed drill, sowing the rows eighteen inches apart and the seed about the depth of one and a half inches, at the rate of about four to five pounds per acre. It would be very difficult to control conditions properly with one of the larger drills.

### DAMAGE CLAIM FOR ACCIDENT

Q.—My hired man was hauling baled hay on the public road. His wagon skidded, causing same to upset, throwing him off. He hung on to the horses as long as he could, but they then ran away down the road about one-half mile, colliding with a buggy in which two men were riding, going in the same direction as my own horses, damaging their buggy to the extent of about fourteen dollars. Am I or my hired man liable for these damages? If either one of us are, can we get same damages from municipality if we can prove that road is not passable for a load?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

A.—The whole matter seems to be an accident, and we do not think you or your servant are liable for any damages whatever. Before there can be liability there must be negligence. There seems to have been none on the part of yourself and servant. The municipality may be guilty of negligence. The party suffering damage must sue it and not you if he hopes to recover.

### WIFE'S RIGHTS

Q.—Husband went to Alberta seven years ago, and took up a half-section of land, spending six months of each year since in Alberta, and the other six at home in Ontario with his wife and three children. This year he didn't come home. Now he writes to the effect that as the two eldest children have finished school, to send the youngest boy, who is ten years old, out to him (tho he sends no money to bring him), and that it will do the wife good to earn her own living for a while. I am told that if she goes to Alberta she can bring husband to time. If she should go to Alberta, what can she do and how should she proceed? If husband should die, how does the law in Alberta allow him to leave his pro-

perty. If he makes a will, and what if he makes no will?

Ont.

INQUIRER.

A.—If husband is not supporting you and you have no separate property with which to support yourself, the Alberta courts would compel him to pay you a monthly sum, but as there are three distinct courses you could take, we could not properly advise you how to proceed without knowing all the facts. You should go to a lawyer and give him full particulars.

If husband dies leaving no will, you would be entitled to one-third of the property owned by him at his decease. The other two-thirds would be divided among his children. He may by will leave his property as he pleases, but if he leaves you no property you may claim one-third, and will is operative only as to balance of property. If by will he leaves you property, you must elect whether you will take the property left you by will or repudiate the will and claim one-third. You may do either.

### HIGH PRICES FOR HOLSTEINS

At the sale of the Fairview herd of Holsteins, sold by the estate of the late E. H. Dollar, Huvelton, N.Y., on January 5 and 6, some very high prices were paid. Oliver Cubana, Jr., bid \$25,000 for the bull "Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th." This purchaser also bought the cow "Diona Koningen Pietertje," at \$6,500; "Pontiac Pet" at \$5,500, "Lady Concordia De Kol" at \$4,600, and "Fairview Korn-dyke Boon" at \$4,100. The 172 head sold for \$149,990, and average of \$872. The forty-two bulls averaged \$1,256.30, and the one hundred and thirty cows \$747.90. The Carnation Stock Farm, Seattle, Washington, bought a carload of twenty females, averaging \$725.25, or a sum total of \$14,505 for the lot.

## Home Economics Convention

Continued from Page 14

blame for the unwillingness of girls to take country employment at the door of either the girl or her employer. She merely stated the girls' objections that the country house was often cold, there were few conveniences such as running water and bath rooms, the hours of work were long, and the pay often very small. On the other hand she pointed out that many women who offered to take help this winter could ill afford to pay large wages and were doing it partly as a means of assisting in this great crisis. She also pointed out that the country woman is prepared usually to take her help into a companionship which is very rare in the city.

### Canning and Preserving

In his address on canning and preserving, Chas. H. Lee, M.A., Professor of Bacteriology, Manitoba Agricultural College, tho only a man, threw some very welcome light on the question of how to preserve vegetables. He exhibited several jars of beans, corn, both on and off the cob, peas, carrots and chicken. This had all been canned by the same process, the results of which could be duplicated in the ordinary home. The vegetables should be packed in the jars, covered with cold water and a quarter teaspoonful of salt for a pint jar, and the rubbers and lids adjusted loosely. They should then be placed on a rack in the bottom of a boiler and allowed to boil for one hour, then allowed to stand until the same time the second day, when they should be boiled for the same time, and again on the third day. In every case as the jars cool off the lids should be tightened and loosed again as they are set back into the boiler. By this process all the germs are killed and it is possible to keep vegetables all winter.

Mrs. McBeath, of Headingly, in a beautifully worded paper set before the convention some of the hardships of the early pioneer life and the stern virtues it called forth in the settlers, and commended the latter to some of the young people of today.

The sessions closed with the passing of two resolutions in which the convention put itself on record as favoring the extension of technical education in all the schools of the province.



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

## NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 28th of February, 1915, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st of March, 1915. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th of February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, January 13th, 1915.

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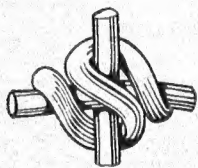
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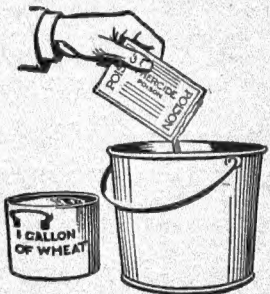
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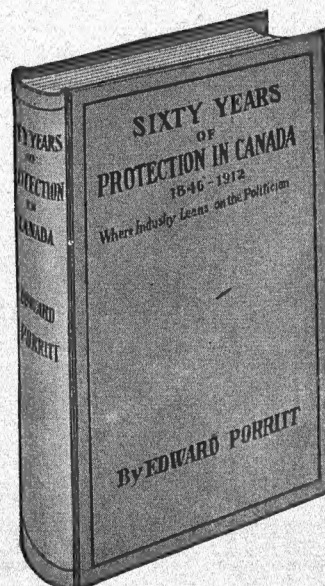
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The contents of the book are as follows:—The Grip of the Protected Industries on the Dominion; The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Fiscal Freedom for Canada; Reciprocity—The Movements for Free Trade and Annexation; Reciprocity—The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54; Reciprocity—The Abrogation of the Treaty—1854-1866; Reciprocity—Overtures by Canada between—1866-1900; The Beginning of the Movement for a National Policy; The First National Policy Tariff—1858-1870; The National Policy as a Measure of Retaliation—1870-1874; The Fight in Parliament and the Constituencies for the National Policy—1874-1878; The National Policy in Operation—1879-1896—The Era of the Red Parlor; The Liberals Adopt and Extend the National Policy—1896-1904; The Tariff Revision of 1906; Mergers and Water-wagon Finance; Home and Export Prices for Farm Implements; The Farmers' Organizations of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Provinces; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Every farmer, editor, clergyman and teacher, as well as every politician and businessman, who is interested in public questions and the high cost of living should have a copy of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers, and fully indexed. Postpaid

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